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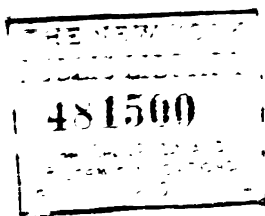
Linguo Internaciona di la
Delegitaro (Sistemo IDO)

**PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
AND EXERCISES**

By
P. D. HUGON

London
GUILBERT PITMAN
85, Fleet Street, E.C.
1908

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As a guarantee of authenticity and accuracy, all Manuals of the "Lingua Internaciona di la Delegitaro" must bear the following approval and facsimile signature of both Secretaries of the Committee.

Seen and approved,

Louis Couturat & *Jean*

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Stevens
 on Dec. 4, 1909
 1/6

INTRODUCTION

THE first ten Lessons of this Course cover exclusively the grammar of Ido; the last ten are intended to cover mainly English grammar in so far as it has to be made applicable to International composition.

By dividing in this way the matter of the Lessons, we desired to emphasize the fact that most of the difficulties encountered, by those who are not expert linguists, in the study of the International Language, arise from the peculiar phrases found in English. If, to save our own trouble in speaking and writing, we "verbify" any noun, and say, for example, not only "a brush, to brush; a bottle, to bottle; a book, to book;" but even "a cab, to cab a distance," etc., we may call English easy to speak, but all foreigners testify that it is far from easy to understand, and that the International Language is, on the contrary, more "courteous," in that it divides the effort equally between speaker and hearer.

By suppressing unnecessary grammatical complications, Ido has made itself considerably nearer to English than was Primitive Esperanto; the accented letters, the accusative, plural adjectives, and the Volapük-like table of correlative words, all were serious

obstacles to English students, now removed from their path. The pronunciation has also been carefully simplified and made easier for all, so that phrases like "Chiu^j tiu^j-chi shanghighemaj homoj" (pronounced : chee'ooy tee'ooy-chee shahn-jee-jeh'mah-ee hoh'moy) (in Ido: omna ca chanjema homi), are now impossible. Still even now English students must not expect to be able to follow for their model, in the syntax of the International Language, the most national language under the sun.

Those who have already learnt Primitive Esperanto may find the second ten Lessons of this course more complicated than what they have been used to. It would have been easy to please everybody by filling a hundred pages with sentences like: "Have you the penholder, sir? No, madam, but he has the candlestick." Our object, however, being to teach the International Language, and not to give students a false idea of their progress by enabling them to form with ease ludicrous and impossible sentences, we have gone straight to the root of the trouble. Any one carefully going through this Course may think it difficult, but they will certainly, at the end of the twenty Lessons, find themselves able to write Ido correctly, *i.e.* to write a letter or article that almost every educated man all over the Western world will understand without previous study of the language. If each lesson is accompanied by the study of a few pages of the "International Phrase-Book," fluency in speaking will also be attained very rapidly.

Students will do well not to be content with the vocabularies here given, but to make a thorough study

of our dictionaries, particularly the International-English, without which they may often find themselves using words with wrong values.

The key to the Exercises, which is published separately (price 1s.), is not given merely for correction of the work done; it should be treated as a separate set of exercises to be re-translated after a few days.

We shall be glad to hear of any errors or misprints found in this Course, and any suggestions from teachers and students shall have our most careful attention.

LONDON,

August 1st, 1908.

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISE

(The second line is the pronunciation, as best can be imitated by English sounds. See N.B. on previous page).

En un yaro esas dekdu monati, la nomi

En oon yah'ro es'as dekdoo mo-nah'tee, lah naw'mee

di qui esas: Januaro, februaro, marto,

dee kwee es'as jan-oo-ah'ro, febroo-ah'ro, mart'o,

aprilo, mayo, junio, julio, agosto,

ah-pree'lo, mah'yo, joo-nee'o, joo-lee'o, ag-ost'o,

septembro, oktobro, novembro, decembro. En

septem'bro, okt-ob'-ro, novemb'ro, det-semb'ro. En

un semano esas sep dii, la nomi di qui

oon sem-ah'no es'-as sep dee'ee, lah naw'mee dee kwee

esas la yena: Sundio, lundio, marsdio,

es'as lah yen'ah: Soon-dee'o, loon-dee'o, marrs-dee'o,

merkurdio, jovdio, venerdio, saturndio.

mairr-koorr-dee'o, jov-dee'o, ven-airr-dee'o, sat-oorn-dee'o.

La yuna princo parolis per lauta voco.

Lah yoon'ah prin'-tso pah-raw'lis pair lout'ah vot'so.

El sufris pro poka reumatismo en la facyo.

El soof'ris pro paw'kah reh'-oo-mat-ism'o en lah fats'yo.

Laute il lektis la texto ek la familyala

Lout'-eh eel lekt'-is lah text'-o ek lah fam-il-yah'lah

Biblio.

Bib-lee'o.

LESSON I.

Article.—The definite article (*the*) is **la**. There is no indefinite article (*a* or *an*):

patr-o, *a father*; **la patro**, *the father*.

Noun.—The noun ends in **-o** in the singular; in **-i** in the plural:

frat-o, *brother*; **frati**, *brothers*.

la fratino, *the sister*; **la fratini**, *the sisters*.

Adjective.—The adjective ends in **-a** (invariable):

bon-a, *good*; **long-a**, *long*.

bona patro, **bona patri**.

Verb.—The present infinitive of verbs ends in **-ar** (bearing the tonic accent or stress):

kred-ar', *to believe*; **don-ar'**, *to give*.

The present tense ends in **-as**:

me kred'-as, *I believe*.

me don'-as, *I give*.

The past infinitive ends in **-ir** (accented):

kred-ir', *to have believed*.

don-ir', *to have given*.

The past tense ends in **-is**:

me kred'-is, *I believed, I have believed*.

me don'-is, *I gave, I have given*.

I.G.

B

Questions.—Questions are asked by beginning the sentence with **kad** :

Kad vu kredas ? *Do you believe ?*

Kad vu komprenis ? *Did you understand ?*
(= *Question you understood*).

If there is a word like *who, where, etc.*, **kad** is not used :

Ube vu lojas ? *Where do you live ?*

Negation.—The word **ne**, *not*, is always placed before the verb or word it modifies :

Il ne esas, *He is not.*

Do, DID.—The English auxiliaries *do, did*, are not translated :

Do you come ? (= Question you come),

Kad vu venas ?

Did you speak ? (= Question you spoke),

Kad vu parolis ?

He does not say (= He not says),

Il ne dicas.

They did not go (= They not went),

Li ne iris.

Affixes.—

Suffix -in marks feminine :

patr-in-o, *mother.*

frat-in-o, *sister.*

Prefix ge- unites people of both sexes to form one noun :

ge-patr-i, *parents (father and mother).*

A, ad = to	} .The d is part of the root ; it may be dropped before a consonant.
E, ed = and	
O, od = or	

VOCABULARY I.

amik-o, friend	kordy-al-a, hearty
ante, before (<i>in time</i>)	krayon-o, pencil
bon-a, good	kun, with
chambr-o, room	laut-e, aloud
co, this thing	lekt-ar, to read
di, of	lern-ar, to learn
di-o, day (24 hours)	letr-o, letter
dum, during	li, they
e, ed, and	lingu-o, language
el, she, her	mal-longa, short
en, in, into	me, I, me
es-ar, to be	ne, not
fac-ar, to do, to make	no, no
facil-a, easy	nuv-a, new
fin-e, finally	ol, it
frat-o, brother	omna-die, every day
garden-o, garden	patr-o, father
hik-e, here	plum-o, pen
hor-o, hour	pos-e, afterwards
hund-o, dog	promen-ar, to walk (<i>for</i>
ico, this thing	<i>pleasure</i>)
il, he, him	qua, who, which
internacion-a, interna-	quo, what (<i>thing</i>)
tional	sa, his, her, its
ito, that thing	salut-o, salute, regards
ja, already, yet	sav-ar, to know (<i>a thing</i>
kar-a, dear	<i>learnt</i>)
kat-o, cat	sed, but
ke, that (<i>conj.</i>)	sempr-e, always
kelk-a, some (<i>quantity</i>)	skrib-ar, to write
komenc-ar, to begin	study-ar, to study
kompren-ar, to under-	text-o, text
stand	to, that thing

traduk-o, translation
 tre, very
 trov-ar, to find
 ube, where
 un, one
 urb-o, town

ver-e, truly
 vid-ar, to see
 vu, you (*one person*)
 vua, your, yours
 yes, yes

EXERCISE I.

(*Translate into English.*)

Patr-o, patr-ino; la patr-i, la patr-in-i, la ge-patr-i.
 —Frat-i, frat-in-i, ge-frat-i; la frat-o, la frat-in-o.—
 Es-ar, me es-as, vu es-as, il es-as.—Il esis, me esis, vu
 esis.—Kad il esas bona? Yes, il esas bona.—La gar-
 deno esas en la urbo.—Kad la hundo esas en la cham-
 bro?—La patrino promenas en la gardeno, kun la
 patro.—Kad la frato esas kun el? Yes, il esas kun sa
 fratino.—Qua esas kun il? Me ne savas.—Quo esas
 to? to esas plumo.—Quo esas ico? Ico esas krayono.
 Ube esas la krayoni?—Li esis hike, sed me ne vidas li.
 —Kad vu trovis li? No, me ne trovis li.—Ube esas
 la gepatri? Li esas en la gardeno.

KARA AMIKO,

Kad vu ja lernas la nova linguo interna-
 ciona? Me komencis studyar ol ante kelka dii, e me
 trovas, ke ol esas vere tre facila. Omna-die me lektas
 texto dum un horo; me sempre lektas laute. Pose me
 facas mal-longa traduko e fine me skribas letro en la
 nova linguo. Kad vu komprenas to?

Kun kordyala saluto,

Vua amiko,

B.

COMPOSITION I.

(Translate into Ido.)

I read, I write, I see, I do.—I wrote, I saw, I did, I read (*past tense*).—He began, he learnt, he wrote, he studied.—She began to study the international language.—The father and the mother walk in the garden with your brother and your sister.—I found this in the town.—He began the translation of the short letter.—The letter is here and the pen is here.—Where is the cat? It is in the garden.

LESSON II.

Comparison.—Adjectives are compared by :

plu . . . kam, *more . . . than.*
 min . . . kam, *less . . . than.*
 max . . . de, *most . . . of.*
 minime . . . de, *least . . . of.*
 tam . . . kam, *as . . . as.*
 ne tam . . . kam, *not so . . . as.*
 tre, *very.*

E.g. : Me esas tam richa kam il,
I am as rich as he (is).

El esas plu granda kam me,
She is taller than I (am).

Ol esas la max bela de omni,
It is the finest of all.

Il esas tre brava,
He is very brave.

Adverbs of manner are formed from adjectives by changing -a into -e :

bon-a, *good* ; bon-e, *well* (goodly).
 fin-a, *final* ; fin-e, *finally*.

They are compared like adjectives :

Il lektas plu bone,
He reads better.

Pronouns.—The personal pronouns are :

me (*I, me*).
 tu (*you, very familiar*).

vu (*you, polite speaking to one person*).

il (*he, him*), **el** (*she, her*), **ol** (*it*).

ni (*we, us*), **vi** (*you, plural*).

li (*they*), **on** (*one, people, they*).

su (*himself, herself, itself, etc.*).

When necessary: **ili**, **eli**, **oli** = *they*, masculine, feminine, neuter.

Verb.—The future tense ends in **-os**; the conditional in **-us**; the imperative in **-ez**:

Me esos, *I shall be.*

El vidus, *she would see.*

Venez hike! *Come here!*

Affixes.—

-estro, *head of, chief of*:

urb-estro, *mayor (town-chief)*.

polic-estro, *chief of police.*

-ano, *inhabitant or member of*:

urb-ano, *citizen.*

polic-ano, *policeman.*

-eyo, *place devoted to*:

kaval-eyo, *horse-stable.*

preg-eyo, *church (place for prayer).*

VOCABULARY II.

a, *ad, to (direction)*

ad-ven-ar, *to arrive*

afabl-a, *kind*

animal-o, *animal*

bilet-o, *ticket*

che, *at (the house of)*

depart-ar, *to start, depart*

dev-ar, *must, "ought"*

dic-ar, *to say, tell*

don-ar, *to give*

drink-mono, *"tip"*

du, *two*

elefant-o, *elephant*

grand-a, *tall, large*

gros-a, big, stout
halt-ar, to stop
hast-ar, to make haste
hav-ar, to have
ho! oh!
hotel-o, hotel
ir-ar, to go
jurnal-o, newspaper
kaval-o, horse
klam-ar, to call out
kofr-o, trunk (*box*)
kompr-ar, to buy
kontent-a, pleased
kontor-o, office
lok-o, place, spot
mal-kara, cheap
max, most
mea, my, mine
min, less
mon-uy-o, purse
nom-o, name
omn-a, all
on, people, one
pag-ar, to pay
pako-vagon-o, luggage-
 van

parapluv-o, umbrella
parol-ar, to speak, talk
perd-ar, to lose
plu, more
polic-o, police
por, for (*prep.*)
port-ist-o, porter
preg-ar, to pray, beg
puer-o, boy
quar-ped-a, four-footed
question-ar, to question,
 interrogate
rapida, quick
respond-ar, to answer
re-vido, seeing again
sen, without (*prep.*)
stacion-o, station
til, until, till
til la revido, good-bye
tre, very, very much
tren-o, train (*railway*)
tri, three
vend-ar, to sell
vetur-o, carriage
vol-ar, to want, wish

EXERCISE II.

La kavalo esas plu granda kam la hundo, sed la kato esas min granda kam la hundo.—La elefanto esas la max grosa de omna quar-peda animalo.—Kad vu vidis mea kofro?—Il parolis ad la polic-estro, sed ne ad la polic-ano.—Loko, ube on pregas, esas preg-eyo; e

loko por hundi esas hundeyo.—Dic-ez ad me vua nomo.—La hotel-estro esas tre afabla; il parolis afable ad la puer-ino.—Me trovis du jurnali.—Vu perdos vua parapluvo.—Ni esas tre kontenta.—Li haltis che la vendeyo e kompris du mal-kara jurnali.

La Voyajo (*The Journey*).

Me ad-venis en la staciono. La veturo haltis. Portisto ad-venis. “Ube vu iras?” il questionis.—“Me iras ad Paris,” me respondis.—“Kad vu havas vua bileto?”—“No!”—“Ven-ez komprar ol en la kontoro.”—Me pagis la veturisto. Me donis ad il drink-mono. “Hastez!” klamis la portisto. “La treno departos sen vu.”—“On devus vendar la bileti plu rapide! Me volus komprar jurnalo. Ube esas la jurnal-vendeyo? Me perdis mea monuyo! Ho no!” Esas tri hori (*o'clock*). La treno departas. Mea kofro esas en la pako-vagono. Til la revido!

COMPOSITION II.

Police, policeman, chief of police.—Hotel, hotel-manager.—Station, station-master.—Office, manager.—Cats and dogs are animals.—Dogs and horses are four-footed.—A boy, a girl; boys-and-girls.—I go, I went; he goes, he went.—She arrived, she departed.—I must go (*infinitive*) to the station.—She ought (*devus*) to-go to the office.—I saw a big (*granda*) boy in the garden of the hotel.—Have you lost your umbrella? No; I have lost my purse.—Make haste.—He gave a tip to the porter.

LESSON III.

Possessive Pronouns.—**Mea** (*my, mine*); **tua** (*thy, thine*); **vua** (*your, yours, belonging to one person*); **via** (*your, yours, belonging to more than one*); **sa** (*his, her, hers, its*); **nia** (*our, ours*); **lia** (*their, theirs*); **sua** (*his own, her own, its own, their own*).

When necessary, use :

il-sa , <i>his</i> ;	ilia , <i>their</i> (belonging to men).
el-sa , <i>her, hers</i> ;	elia , <i>their</i> (belonging to women).
ol-sa , <i>its</i> ;	olia , <i>their</i> (belonging to things).

Me vizitis mea dentisto,
I went to see my dentist.

Il vizitis sa (or sua) patrino,
He visited his (his own) mother.

El perdis il-sa parapluvo,
She lost his umbrella.

Li admiris sua chapeli,
They admired their (own) hats.

Ili admiris elia chapeli,
They (the men) admired their (the women's) hats.

Affixes.—

Prefix **bo-**, *relationship by marriage* :
bo-patr-o, *father-in-law*.

„ **ex-**, *retired, ex-, former* :
ex-oficero, *ex-officer*.

Suffix **-ist-**, *one whose profession is*—:

art-ist-o, *artist*.

dent-o, *tooth*; **dent-ist-o**, *dentist*.

„ **-id-**, *offspring of*:

Izrael-id-o, *Israelite*.

„ **-al-**, *relating to*:

nacion-al-a, *national*.

„ **-oz-**, *full of*:

por-oz-a, *porous (full of pores)*.

VOCABULARY III.

alkohol-o, *alcohol*

altr-a, *other*

am-ar, *to love*

avert-ar, *to warn*

bier-o, *beer*

blank-a, *white*

blu-a, *blue*

dent-o, *tooth*

drink-ar, *to drink*

fac-at-a, *done, made*

flav-a, *yellow*

furt-ar, *to steal*

horloj-o, *clock*

imprim-ar, *to print*

Izrael-o, *Israel*

judik-ar, *to judge*

kafe-o, *coffee*

kaka-o, *cocoa*

kant-ar, *to sing*

kapt-ar, *to catch*

kolor-o, *color*

komerc-o, *business*

—, *commerce*

kondamn-ar, *to sentence*

konoc-ar, *to know (by acquaintance)*

kuraj-o, *courage*

labor-o, *work*

lav-ar, *to wash*

libr-o, *book*

lum-o, *light*

mal-rich-a, *poor*

manu-o, *hand*

mashin-o, *machine*

nigr-a, *black*

nun, *now*

o, **od**, *or*

omn-i, *everybody*

paper-o, *paper*

per, *by means of*

precipu-a, *principal (adj.)*

princ-o, *prince*

priz-ar, to like	tablo-tuko, table-cloth
red-a, red	te-o, tea
rej-o, king	tipo-skrib-ar, to type-
rekompens-ar, to reward	write
roz-kolora, pink	tru-o, hole
sembl-ar, to seem	verd-a, green
shu-o, shoe	vest-o, garment
simpati-o, sympathy	vin-o, wine
sior-o, Sir, Mr., gentleman	viol-kolora, violet (<i>adj.</i>)
sur, on	ye, at (<i>indefinite</i>)

EXERCISE III.

Patr-o, bo-patrino, la bo-patrini.—La dent-isto esas Izrael-ido. Il esas ex-komerc-isto; ilsa frato esas ex-jurnal-isto.—Princo esas rej-ido.—Laboro fac-ata per manuo esas manuala laboro.—Il semblis plu simpati-oz-a, kam el.—Mal-richa homi havas tru-oza vesti.—Vino esas plu alkohol-oza kam biero.—Omni amas su.—La tipo-skribisto esas kontenta ye sua mashino, sed il ne prizas la altra.—Kad vu lavis la tablo-tuko? Yes, sior-ino.—Kad vu lavis vua manui? Ne, siorino; me nun lavos li.—La judikisto avertis la furtisto.—La du policiani kaptis la furtisti. La poliestro rekom-pensis li.—Kad vu konocas la precipua kolori? Yes, sioro; li esas bluo, verde, flavo, redo, roz-koloro, viol-koloro.—Nigro e blanko ne esas kolori.—Libri esas imprimata nigre sur blank-a papero.

CONVERSATION.

Good morning!
 Good day!
 How are you?
 Very well,

Bona mateno!
 Bona jorno!
 Quale vu standas?
 Tre bone.

Thank you !
 Are you tired ?
 Not at all !
 Yes, a little,
 No, sir,
 If you please,
 I am hungry,
 Are you thirsty ?
 Give me a glass,
 A cup of tea,
 Do you want . . . ?
 I don't mind,
 It does not matter,

Me dankas !
 Kad vu esas fatigita ?
 Tute ne !
 Yes, poke.
 No, sioro.
 Me pregas.
 Me hungras.
 Kad vu durstas ?
 Donez ad me glaso.
 Taso teo.
 { Taso de teo.
 Kad vu deziras . . . ?
 Me ne zorgas.
 Ol ne importas.

COMPOSITION III.

My book ; thy paper ; his pen ; her work ; its color ; our machine ; your (*sing.*) teeth ; your (*plur.*) newspapers ; their (*masc.*) garments ; their (*fem.*) shoes ; their (*neut.*) color.—He lost his (*general*) pen ; he will-lose his (*own*) pen ; he would-lose her pen.—The thief stole the clock.—The judge sentenced the thief.—The journalist talked to the dentist.—He is a retired (*prefix*) business-man.—Her sister-in-law is a professional singer.—His brother-in-law is a retired professional - singer.—Courage, courageous ; light, luminous.—I drink coffee, tea, or cocoa ; he drinks wine or beer.

LESSON IV.

Relative Pronouns.—**Qua** (singular), *who, what, which* (person); **quo** (singular), *what, which* (thing); **qui** (plural), *who, what, which*.

Qua esas ibe? *Who is there?*

La viro, qua parolis, *The man who spoke.*

Quo eventis? *What happened?*

Qui parolis? *Who (plural) spoke?*

La viri, qui parolis. *The men who spoke.*

La accidenti, qui eventis. *The accidents that took place.*

Qua is also used as adjective :

Qua viro parolis? *Which man spoke?*

Accusative.—**Qua, quo, qui**, when they are the object of a verb and placed before the subject, take the accusative (-n) :

La viro, quan vu vidis, *The man, whom you saw.*

Quin vu vidis? *Whom (plural) did you see?*

Quon il dicis? *What did he say?*

Me ne audis, quon il dicis, *I did not hear what he said.*

Plural Pronouns.—The adjective is invariable; but when used without a noun, it becomes a noun itself, and takes the plural, if necessary :

Blanka hundi, nigra kavali,
White dogs, black horses.

La blanki e la nigri,
The whites and the blacks.

Il manjis sua pomi, el manjis sui,
He ate his apples, she ate hers.

Derivation.—The adjective in **-a** forms a noun in **-o** having the same sense :

bon-a, good ; **bon-o**, good one, good man.

acesor-a, accessory ; **acesor-o**, an accessory.

Or, *vice versâ* :

or-o, gold ; **or-a**, golden, made of gold

Affixes.—

Prefix **mal-** shows the contrary (of any action, quality, etc.) :

mal-facila, *difficult* (the opposite of easy).

mal-multe, *little* (adverb).

Suffix **-eg-** is an augmentative :

grand-a, *great* ; **grand-eg-a**, *huge*.

bruis-o, *a noise* ; **bruis-eg-o**, *a roar*.

„ **-et-** is a diminutive :

mont-o, *mountain* ; **mont-et-o**, *hill*.

infant-o, *child* ; **infant-et-o**, *baby*.

varm-a, *warm* ; **varm-et-a**, *tepid*.

VOCABULARY IV.

ad-port-ar, to bring
almon-o, alms
anke, also
apud, close to
aqu-o, water
av-o, grandfather
bel-a, fine, handsome
damzel-o, young lady
 —, Miss

du, two
durst-ar, to be thirsty
ek, of, out of
fam-o, fame
felic-a, happy
glas-o, glass (*drinking*)
har-o, hair (*single*)
hier-e, yesterday
hungr-ar, to be hungry

hungr-anta , starving	re-ven-ar , to return
infant-o , child	rich-a , rich
itere , again, anew	sam-a , same
kompat-ar , to take com-	san-a , healthy
passion on	spar-ar , to save, spare
kred-ar , to believe	star-ar , to stand (<i>up</i>)
kuk-o , cake	sukr-o , sugar
kuz-o , cousin (<i>masc.</i>)	temp-o , time
manj-ar , to eat	trotuar-o , side-walk
mez-o , middle	— pavement
mon-o , money	tur-o , tower
mont-o , mountain	uz-ar , to use
montr-ar , to show	veh-ar , to go about (<i>in</i>
nam , for (<i>conj.</i>)	<i>vehicle</i>)
omni , all	vir-o , man
onkl-o , uncle	viv-o , life
por , in order to, for	voyaj-o , journey
por quo? what for?	yun-a , young
re-ven-ar , to come back	

EXERCISE IV.

Richa, richo, richino.—Famo, famoza, famozo, famozino.—La richino donis almono ad la malricho.—On dicas ke la richi esas plu felica kam la malrichi; sed me kredas, ke la max felica de omni esas la meze-richi. Qua infanto manjas plue, vua o mea?—Me ne savas.—Elsa infant-eto esis mal-sana, sed il nun esas sana itere.—La aquo, quan vu ad-portis, esas mal-varma; me volas varmega aquo.—Kad vu drinkis la glaso de reda vino, quan li donis ad vu? Yes, sior-ino.—La bela damzelo kompatis la malricha puer-in-eto e donis ad el un sukr-oza kuko.—Du de mea frati, qui facis mal-longa voyajo, re-venis hiero.—Qua esas la max bela de vua

ge-kuzi?—Nia max yuna kuzino esas tre bela infantino.—La onklo esas mal-yuna; la onklino ne esas tam mal-yuna kam la onklo.—Mea ge-avi esas tre mal-yuna.—Mea avo havas blanka hari.—Mea avino anke.—Kad la stacion-estro esas la sama viro, quan vu montris ad me?—No; il esas la viro, qua staris sur la trotuaro.

COMPOSITION IV.

A place for learning (*lerno*) is a school.—Who goes to (the) school?—Where [do] the children go?—Why (*por quo*) [do] they go to school?—Why [do] we (*on*) use trains?—To (= in order to) get-about rapidly.—We (*on*) want to-save time.—Time is money.—The tower stands on the hill close-to the town.—The mountain which you see is Mont Blanc (= Mountain White).—What (thing) did you see?—The beautiful (=most handsome) young-lady took-compassion on the wretched (*opposite of* happy) starving child.—show me (= to me) the place where your grandfather stopped during his (*sa*) journey.—The hotel-manager has bought a puppy.—The judge sentenced the clock-maker.—The business-man has-bought a new machine.—The printer printed the books with (*per*) a machine.

LESSON V.

The Demonstrative Pronoun (this, these ; that, those) is **ita**, shortened to **ta**, when euphony permits :

Kad ita esas vua libro ?

Is this your book ?

Ta libri esas mea,

Those books are mine.

When quite necessary to distinguish between "this," "that," use **ica** (or **ca**) for *this*, and **ita** (or **ta**) for *that* :

Ica esas bona, ita esas malbona,

This one is good, that one is bad.

When it means "this thing," "that thing," use **to**, (or, **ito**, **co**, **ico**) :

Quo esas to ?

What is this ?

Ico esas libro, ito esas plumo,

This (thing) is a book, that (thing) is a pen.

In the plural, when used by itself, the demonstrative is, **iti**, **ici** (**ti**, **ci**) :

Omni ti, qui savas la linguo,

All those, who know the language.

When distinction of gender is necessary, prefix **il-**, **el-**, **ol-** :

Those (men) did it ; and these (women) looked on,

Ilti facis ol, ed elci rigardis.

*Affixes.—***il-**, *instrument for doing—* :**bros-ar**, *to brush* ; **bros-ilo**, *a brush*.**-ar-**, *collection of* :**hom-o**, *person, man* ; **hom-aro**, *mankind*.**-ach**, *gives an unfavorable meaning* :**dom-o**, *house* ; **dom-acho**, *hovel*.**skrib-ar**, *to write* ; **skrib-achar**, *to scribble*.**-ad-**, *repetition, frequency* :**dans-ar**, *to dance* ; **dans-o**, *a dance* ; **dans-ado**, *dancing*.

VOCABULARY V.

ad-junt-ata , put on, added	fly-o , son
agr-o , field	forsan , perhaps
ankore , still	humidet-a , damp
avan , in front of	import-ar , to matter, to
bald-e , soon	be important
baston-o , stick	irac-ig-ar , to make angry
ca-die , to-day	kande , when
dank-o , thanks	kis-ar , to kiss
dezir-ar , to desire, wish	konseerv-ar , to keep, pre-
for	serve
diskurs-ar , to make a	konstant-a , constant
speech	kontr-e , against
dom-o , house	kune , together
domen-o , estate	kuniki-o , rabbit
dum ke , while	kun-veno , meeting
family-o , family	kur-esk-ar , to start run-
farin-o , flour	ning
farm-isto , farmer	loj-ar , to live, dwell
fatig-ar , to tire	mort-ar , to die
favor-ar , to favor	nerv-o , nerve

nom-at-a, named	salt-ar, to jump up
nord-al-a, Northern	sat, enough
nud-a, bare	sis, six
nul-o, nothing	sorc-ar, to practise witchcraft
oblivy-ar, to forget	spoz-o, husband
pacient-es-o, patience	steb-ar, to machine
pak-o, package, parcel	—, to stitch
pan-o, bread	strad-o, street
pekt-ar, to comb	ted-ant-a, tiresome
perd-at-a, lost	telegraf-ar, to wire, telegraph
plank-iz-ar, to board over	ter-o, ground, earth
plezur-o, pleasure	ter-pomo, potato
plug-ar, to plough	tra-irar, to cross
pluv-ar, to rain	tro, too (much)
post-o, post (<i>letter</i>)	util-a, useful
provinc-o, province	vent-o, wind
qual-e, as, how	viv-ar, to live
quik, at once, quick	yar-o, year
ricev-ar, to receive	yen, here is
ruband-o, ribbon	
rur-o, country (<i>opposite of town</i>).	

EXERCISE V.

Pekt-ar, pektilo; steb-ar, stebilo.—La stebist-ino uzas mashino nomata stebilo.—Omna laboristi kune esas laboristaro.—La lernejo ne esas sat granda por la infant-aro.—Malbona kavalo esas kavalacho.—La sorcistino lojis en malbela domacho.—Per sa favorado a la filyo, il iracigis la filyino.—Konstanta voyajado fatigas la nervi.—Ube lojas ita sioro? Il lojas en ica strado.—Qui esas ti, qui diskursis en la kun-veno? Li esas la sami, qui parolis ad ita siorino hiere.—To ne

importas ; ico esas plu importanta.—Omno to, quon vu dicis, esis perdata en la vento.—Kande vu trovis ta bastono ? Me trovis ol ca-die.—Kad ita post-estro, quan me konocis, ankore vivas ? No, il mortis ante un yaro.—Quik kande me lernis to, me telegrafis a mea patrino.—Forsan ta pako ad-venos balde.—Ni staris avan ica vagono, kande ita vagono esis ad-juntata.—Omno, quon ta damzelo facos, esos utila.—Per granda pacient-eso, on ricevas omno quon on deziras.—Quale vu dicis, on devas esar o por il o kontre il.—Nulo esas tam tedanta, kam pluvado.—Yen vua bileto ; me konservos mea ed ita di mea fratino.

COMPOSITION V.

Have you enough bread ? Yes, I have enough bread, thanks.—The bare ground was too damp, and one planked it (over).—The farmer ploughs his field with (= by means of) a plough.—Potatoes are very farinaceous (= floury).—I saw a-pack-of-hounds (affix -aro) in the fields.—Where are your people (= family) ? They are-living in the country.—The poor peasant (field-man) lived in a hovel with his wife and his two children.—The other day, while I was crossing a field, I saw six rabbits.—When they saw me, they jumped (up) and ran-away (= started running).—His father had a small estate in a Northern province.—With very much pleasure I received your letter.—You have-forgotten your ribbon in the other room.—The boy kisses his mother ; the boys kiss their mother.

LESSON VI.

Numerals.—The *cardinal* numbers are :

Un,	1	sep,	7
du,	2	ok,	8
tri,	3	nov,	9
quar,	4	dek,	10
kin,	5	cent,	100
sis,	6	mil,	1000
million, 1,000,000, etc.			

From these all others are formed, thus :

Dek-un,	11	cent sepdek ok,
dek-du,	12	178
dek-sis,	16	mil sisdek sep,
dudek,	20	1067
dudek-un,	21	mil novcent ok,
tridek-quar,	34	1908
quardek-kin,	45	mil okcent sep-
kindek-sis,	56	dek quar, 1874

Ordinals are formed by the affix *-esma* :

Unesma,	1 st	centesma,	100 th
duesma,	2 nd	milesma,	1000 th
triesma,	3 rd	dek-unesma,	11 th
dekesma,	10 th		

Cardinals and ordinals can be used as nouns or adverbs by adding *-o* or *-e* :

Uno, *a unit*
duo, *a couple*

trio, *a trio*
dekduo, *a dozen*

unesmo, *the first one*
dek-esmo, *the tenth*
une, *in one manner*

un-esme, *first, in the*
first place

Fractions are formed by the affix **-on-** :

tri-on-a, *third part.*
quar-on-o, *a quarter.*
du trioni, $\frac{2}{3}$.
un dekonon, $\frac{1}{10}$.
tri centoni, $\frac{3}{100}$.

Multiples are formed by the affix **-opl-** :

du-opl-a, *double.*
cent-opl-a, *hundredfold.*
(mult-opl-a, manifold).

Distributives are formed by the affix **-op-** :

quar-op-e, *in fours, four at a time.*
(pok-op-e, little by little.
vort-op-e, word for word.)

The word *times* in counting is translated **foye** :

three times, **tri-foye.**
a hundred times, **cent-foye.**
once, **un-foye.**
twice, **du-foye.**

Affixes—

-es-, *to be :*

san-a, *healthy.*
san-esar, *to be healthy.*
san-eso, *good health (state of being healthy).*

-ij-, *to become :*

red-a, *red ; red-ij-ar, to blush.*
rich-a, *rich ; rich-ij-ar, to get rich.*

VOCABULARY VI.

acens-ar, to go up
 aston-ar, to surprise
 atak-ar, to attack
 aud-ar, to hear
 autun-o, autumn
 da, by
 dezert-a, deserted
 dorm-ar, to sleep
 dukt-ar, to lead
 dur-ar, to last
 engaj-ar, to engage
 en-ir-ar, to enter
 event-ar, to occur
 —, to take place
 —, to happen
 fest-o, feast
 flu-o, flow, current
 Franci-o, France
 gratud-o, gratitude
 —, thankfulness
 habil-a, clever
 jorn-o, day (*time*)
 —, daylight
 kirurgi-ist-o, surgeon
 klar-a, light
 —, clear
 —, bright
 klosh-o, bell
 koridor-o, passage
 —, corridor
 larj-a, wide

last-a, last (*adj.*)
 long-a, long
 lor, then
 mar-bordo, seaside
 medicin-o, medicine (*the art*)
 merit-ar, to deserve
 metr-o, yard (*length*)¹
 minut-o, minute
 monat-o, month
 nat-ar, to swim
 nav-o, ship
 navig-o, sailing
 ne-okup-ata, unoccupied
 plez-ar, to please
 pord-o, door
 printemp-o, spring
 profund-a, deep
 puls-at-a, pushed, driven
 quankam, although
 quant-a, how great
 —, how much
 rest-ar, to remain
 —, to stay
 river-o, river
 riv-o, bank, shore
 salon-o, drawing-room
 seman-o, week
 send-at-a, sent
 somer-o, summer
 spac-o, space

¹ See Metric System in "Phrase Book."

study-ar, to study
 tant-a, such, so great
 tempest-o, storm¹
 trans, across

Usono, U.S.A.
 vakanc-o, holidays
 veho, ride, journey
 voc-o, voice

EXERCISE VI.

Du; quar; dek; dudek.—Cent; tricent; kinmil; siscent.—Sepcent quardek du.—Il esas la duesma; el esas la unesma.—Un yaro havas tricent sisdek kin dii.—Quanta dii havas un semano? Sep.—Tri monati havas dektri semani.—Me esis la dudekesma, la lasta semano; nun me esas la dek-duesma.—La nacion-ala festo di Francio eventas la dek-quaresma di Julio; la nacionala festo di Usono eventas la quaresma di Julio.—Du trioni e tri quaroni facas un e kin dekduoni.—Duoplo di quar esas ok; duono di sis esas tri.—Li atakis la pordo kine.¹—Li acensis duo²; sed li eniris en la chambro un-ope (*single*).—Il esas vere tre habila; ilsa habilesa astonis omni.—Tanta boneso meritas granda gratudo.—La longeso di ta chambro esas du-foye plu granda, kam sa larjeso.—En la printempo la jorni long-ijas; en la autuno, li mal-longijas. El red-ijis kande el audis la voco di sua patrino.—Il natis trans la rivero en dek-kin minuti, quankam la rivero esas larja plu kam ducent metri e la fluo esas tre rapida.—La profundeso di la rivero esas max granda en la printempo e minime granda en la autuno.—Li lor esis pueri, sed nun li omni vir-ijis.—Il esis la tri-esma ek sis filyi; ilsa patro esis medicin-isto en mal-granda vilajo.—Il esis sendata ad Universitato, ube il restis tri yari.—Pose, dum kin yari il studyis che

¹ Kine = five together, because they are only five.

² Duo² = in twos, because they are more than two.

fam-oza kirurgiisto.—Sed la urb-al-a vivo ne plezis il ;
ed il engajis su sur navo quale medicinisto.—Pos
quardek-kin dii de navigo, la navo esis puls-ata da
tempesto a la rivo di dezerta insulo.

COMPOSITION VI.

The length of this room is fifteen yards; its width is twelve yards; its height is three and a half yards. The room where people eat is the dining-room; the room where people receive (*accept-as*) their friends is called the drawing-room.—The room where people sleep is a bed-room; a large bed-room is a dormitory (*affix—eyo*).—The long unoccupied space which leads to other rooms is called the passage.—My bed-room is much (*multe*) larger than yours.—Your bed-room is smaller than mine.—Do you hear (= question you hear) the bell?—Morning came, and the sky grew-light.—The days are-getting shorter.—In (*pos*) eleven days, we shall be in the country and you will be at the sea-side.—My holidays last three weeks in the summer.

CONVERSATION.

Quante vu evas ?	How old are you ?
Me evas dek (yari),	I am ten (years old).
El evis tridek,	She was thirty (years old).
Kande me evis sep,	When I was seven.
Il esas ev-oza (grand-eva),	He is aged (old).
La evoza sioro,	The aged gentleman.
Mea evo esas quardek yari,	I am forty years of age.
La infanteto evis kin monati,	The baby was five months old.

LESSON VII.

Compound Tenses of the active voice are formed, when necessary, by the verb **esar** (to be), with the participles in **-anta, -inta, -onta**.

I had spoken (= *I was having spoken*),
Me esis parol-int-a.

He will have finished (= *he will be having finished*),
Il esos fin-int-a.

The Progressive Form (I am speaking, I was speaking) may be translated literally (**me esas parolanta, me esis parolanta**); but this is a national form, therefore not to be recommended.

The simple tenses are generally sufficient :

<i>I speak</i>	}	me parolas.
<i>I do speak</i>		
<i>I am speaking</i>		
<i>I spoke</i>	}	me parolis.
<i>I did speak</i>		
<i>I was speaking</i>		
<i>I have spoken</i>	}	me parolos.
<i>I shall or will speak</i>		
<i>I shall be speaking</i>		
<i>I should or would speak</i>	}	me parolus.
<i>I should be speaking</i>		

The future in **-onta** translates the English "to be about to," "to be going to":

I am going to speak,
me esas parol-onta.

He was about to speak,
il esis parol-onta.

*Some people are always either having a meal, or
 just going to have one, or just having had one,*
**Kelka homi esas sempre o manjanta, o
 jus manjonta, o jus manjinta.**

“To have” is never used as an auxiliary :

I have seen, . . . { **me vidis.**
 me esas vidinta.
I had loved, . . . **me esis aminta.**

Suffixes.—

-iv-, *that can (do) :*
 instrukt-iv-a, *instructive.*
-em-, *inclined to (do) :*
 kred-em-a, *credulous.*
-ebl-, *that can be (done) :*
 kred-ebl-a, *credible (that can be believed).*
-ind- *deserving to be (done) :*
 kred-inda, *credible (= worth believing).*

From those adjectives, nouns, etc. can also be formed :

babel-ar, *to chatter ;*
babel-ema, *talkative ;*
babel-em-o, *talkative person ;*
babel-em-eso, *being fond of chattering.*
nutr-ar, *to nourish ;*
nutr-iva, *nutritive, nutritious ;*
nutr-iv-o, *food, nutriment.*

VOCABULARY VII.

am-oz-a, in love	lav-ar su, to wash oneself
apen-e, scarcely	liv-ar, to leave (<i>a place</i>)
argument-o, argument	lev-ar su, to get up
atak-ar, to attack	lor, then
besty-o, animal	manj-em-o, a glutton
defi-ar, to challenge	met-ar, to put on
dejun-o, breakfast	ministr-o, minister
di-mezo, noon	morg-e, to-morrow
dine-o, dinner	moskit-o, mosquito
drink-aj-o, a drink	orator-o, orator
drink-em-o, a drunkard	palac-o, palace
ebri-a, intoxicated	plur-a, several
ebri-ig-ar, to intoxicate	pos, after (<i>prep.</i>)
ek-irar (<i>ek</i>), to go out of	pos di-mezo, afternoon
eklips-o, eclipse	pren-ar, to take
fin-ar, to finish	razar su, to shave oneself
fol-a, mad	restor-ey-o, restaurant
fru-e, early	rost-it-a, roasted
glas-o, glass (<i>drinking</i>)	senat-o, senate
hom-o, man (<i>human being</i>)	sun-o, sun
karn-o, meat, flesh	tant-a, so much, such
kompoz-ar, to write (<i>books,</i>	tas-o, cup
<i>etc.</i>)	verd-a legum-i, greens
konvink-ar, to convince	vesper-o, evening
lakt-o, milk	vest-iz-ar su, to dress
lakt-aj-o, milk pudding	oneself

EXERCISE VII.

Me finas mea laboro.—Me finis ol.—Me esis fininta ol, kande il ad-venis.—Me esis fininta, kande il ad-venos.—Me esus fininta mea laboro plu frue, se il esus

departinta min tarde.—Me esas drinkonta vino; me nun drinkas ol.—Me esas drinkanta la vino.—Nun me finis drinkar la vino; me esas drinkinta la vino.—Ta vino esis drinkebla, sed ne drinkinda.—Omna homi e bestyi esas am-ebila; sed ne omni esas am-inda.—On dicas, ke il esas oratoro, nam il esas diskursema.—Elsa frato nun richijis, nam il esas laborema.—El esas mallaborema, ed elsa infanto esas dormema.—Lakto esas plu nutritiva kam vino.—La oratoro donis a sua aud-ant-aro tre konvink-iva argumenti.—Kande il esos dicinta ad vu, quon il facis (esas facinta), questionez kad il balde esas re-venonta.—La kuraj-oza senat-ano defiis la ministro.

COMPOSITION VII.

(a) The eclipse of the sun will be visible to-morrow afternoon.—Did you see the last eclipse? Yes, but it was very small and not worth seeing.—Mosquitoes are aggressive (-fond-of = attacking) little-animals.—She went out-of the palace, and several men, who saw her then, declared that she was mad.—That water was not fit-to-drink.—A man who is always drinking is a drunkard.—A man who is always eating is called a glutton.—Alcoholic drinks can intoxicate; they are called intoxicants (-iv-).—A man who takes intoxicants is sometimes intoxicated.

(b) He gets up at seven o'clock (= 7 hours), washes (himself), shaves (himself), dresses (himself), eats his breakfast and then goes to his office.—He arrives at (che) the office at nine o'clock (= 9 hours) and stays at the office till one o'clock in-the-afternoon (= afternoon).—Then he goes to a restaurant where he has (= takes) his dinner.—He eats roast meat, potatoes

and greens, and a milk pudding.—He drinks a glass [of] beer or wine or a cup [of] coffee.—He comes back to the office at two o'clock (= 2 hours) in-the-afternoon.—He leaves the office at (*ye*) 6 o'clock in the evening and arrives home (*a domo*) at (*ye*) seven o'clock.

CONVERSATION.

Give me a fork,
I have no spoon,
This knife is not sharp,
Pass me the salt,
May I trouble you for
the bread?

Bring me a bottle of
stout,
Will you have a glass of
ale?

I only drink water,
Are you a teetotaler?

Will you have some
salad?

Here is a fine lettuce,
Do you take oil and
vinegar?

Here is the pepper and
salt,

Donez a me forketo.
Me ne havas kulyero.
Ta kultelo ne esas akuta.
Pasigez a me la salo.
Kad vu voluntus pasigar
pano?

Ad-portez a me botelo
de nigra biero.
Kad vu deziras glaso de
flava biero?

Me drinkas nur aquo.
Kad vu esas kontr-alko-
holisto?

Kad vu deziras salado?

Yen bela latugo.
Kad vu prenos oleo e
vinagro?

Yen la pipro e salo.

LESSON VIII.

The *Passive Voice* is formed by the compound tenses in **-ata, -ita, -ota** :

La puero esas amata,
The boy is loved

La puero esis am-ata,
The boy was loved.

La puero esos am-ata,
The boy will be loved.

La puero esas am-ita,
The boy has been loved.

La puero esis am-ita,
The boy had been loved.

La puer oesos am-ita,
The boy will have been loved.

As in above examples, if the auxiliary in English is "*to be*" only, use **-ata** ; if it is "*to have + to be*," use "**ita**" :

He will-be loved,

Il esos amata.

He will-have been loved,

Il esos amita.

The future in **-ota** is used in the same way as **-onta** is in the active voice, to translate "*about to be*," "*going to be*" :

Ol esas fac-ota,
It is about to be done.

La letro esas skrib-ota,
The letter is going to be written.

The compound form in **-ata** (not the others) can be shortened into one word by joining the verb *to be* to the root :

me am-esas (= me esas amata).

La pordo apert-esis,
The door opened itself
(esis apertata = was being opened).

Such forms are useful in phrases like "*to be found*," "*to be used for*":

La banko trov-esas en la fino di la strado,
The bank is found at the end of the street.

Ta vorto uz-esas mal-ofte.
This word is seldom used.

The preposition *by* after a passive verb is always translated by **da** :

Ol esas ricevita da li,
It has been received by them.

The preposition *of* (possessive and genitive case) is **di**; *from* is **de**.

This is Peter's book, received by Paul from John,
Ita esas la libro di Petro, ricevita da Paulo de Johano.

The reception of the President of the French Republic by the King of England,
La acepto di la Prezidanto di la Franca Republiko da la Rejo di Anglio.

Like other adjectives, the participles can be changed into nouns of the same sense by changing the final -a into -o or -i :

La parol-ant-o esas la urb-estr-o,
The man-now-speaking is the mayor.

La kant-ant-in-o esas yun-in-o,
The person (fem.) now singing is a young lady.

La disput-ant-i aceptis arbitro,
The contending-parties accepted arbitration.

**La bat-at-o kriis, sed la bat-ant-o durigis
 sua bat-ad-o,**
*The one-who-was-being-beaten cried, but the one-
 who-was-beating him continued beating.*

**La guvern-at-i expresas granda kontent-
 es-o pri la agi di sua guvern-ant-i,**
*The subjects (= those governed) express great satis-
 faction with the acts of their rulers.*

They can also form adverbs of manner by changing -a into -e :

Ni progresas aston-ant-e,
We are progressing astonishingly (wonderfully).

Affixes—

-end-, which has to be :
solv-end-a, to be solved.

(-end- is between -ot- and -ind- :
lekt-ot-a, going to be read ;
lekt-end-a, which must be read ;
lekt-ind-a, worth reading.)

•aj-, thing made of :
lan-aj-i, woollens.

With a verbal root, **-aj-** means *thing receiving the action* :

insert-ajo (= **kozo insertata**), *insertion*
(= *thing inserted*).

-ur-, *object which is the result of an action* :

pikt-ar, *to paint* ; **pikt-ur-o**, *picture* ; **pikt-aj-o**, *model of the picture* (= **kozo piktata**, *thing depicted*).

-uy-, *receptacle for* :

ink-o, *ink* ; **ink-uy-o**, *ink-well*.

mon-o, *money* ; **mon-uy-o**, *purse*.

kayer-o, *exercise-book* ; **kayer-uy-o**, *satchel*.

-yer-, *that which bears* :

pom-o, *apple* ; **pom-yer-o**, *apple-tree*.

roz-o, *rose* ; **roz-yer-o**, *rose-bush*.

Also, in a few words, *holder* :

plum-yer-o, *pen-holder*.

sigar-yer-o, *cigar-tube* (or **plum-bastono**, **sigar-tubo**).

-ul-, *characterized by* :

kuras-ul-o, *cuirassier*.

rept-ul-o, *reptile* (characterized by *creeping*, *repto*).

kapital-ul-o, *capitalist* (one who possesses *capital*).

VOCABULARY VIII.

abrikot-o, *apricot*
acend-ar, *to light*
adres-o, *address*
afer-o, *affair*

alumet-o, *match, lucifer*
apert-ar, *to open*
arbor-o, *tree*
avan-a, *front* (*adj.*)

bind-ar , to bind (<i>books</i>)	later-o , side
brul-ar , to burn	letro-papero , note-paper
brul-il-o , gas-burner	lez-ar , to injure
bux-o , box (<i>small</i>)	lor , then
cert-a , certain	mus-o , mouse
danjer-o , danger	nur , only
dik-a , thick	nuv-a , new
di qua , whose	nux-o , walnut
elegant-a , elegant	persik-o , peach
fix-ig-ar , to affix	pikt-ar , to paint
flor-o , flower	pir-o , pear
frag-o , strawberry	plent-ar , to plant
framb-o , raspberry	pom-o , apple
fricion-ar , to rub	por , in order to
fripon-aj-o , dishonest trick	port-ar , to carry
fripon-o , scamp	poste sendar , to post
ftizi-o , phthisis, consump- tion	post-marko , stamp
fum-ar , to smoke	poz-ar , to put
gamb-o , leg	prefer-ar , to prefer
gas-o , gas	pren-ar , to take
grav-a , grave, serious	priz-ar , to like, appreciate
gril-ar , to grill	problem-o , problem
grozel-o , gooseberry	profesor-o , professor
hezit-ar , to hesitate	proxim-ig-ar (<i>ad</i>), to place near
hospital-o , hospital	prun-o , plum
ink-o , ink	quik , at once
kande , when	relativ-a , relative
kastan-o , chestnut (<i>horse</i>)	renvers - ar , to knock down
kazern-o , barracks	— to upset, spill
komt-o , earl, count	robinet-o , tap
konsist-ar ek , to consist of	rost-ar , to roast
kuras-o , cuirass	roz-o , rose
kuvert-o , envelope	sant-a , holy
	sigar-o , cigar

solv-ar, to solve
sufr-ar, to suffer
tal-e, so, thus

termin-o, term
testament-o, testament

EXERCISE VIII.

La problemo ne ja esas solvita; ol esas certe solvenda e solvota.—Me kredas ke ol esas nun solvata da famoza profesoro.—Grand-ajo e mal-grandajo esas nur relativa termini. Infanto esas grand-ajo por muso, e muso esas mal-grandajo por infanto.—Viro qua sufragas ftizio esas ftiziulo. Ftiziula viri esas ftiziuli.—Me savas, ke il esas fripono, nam il facis ad me granda friponajo.—Di qua esas ica libro? Ol esas mea.—De ube venas ta kurasulo? De la kazerno.—Da qua esas ta pikturo? Da Rafael.—La Santa Skriburo konsistas ek la nuva e la malnuva Testamenti.—La veturo renversis il, e grave lezis ilsa gambo.—La lezuro esis tale danjeroza, ke on portis il quik a la hospitalo.—Nia gardeno esas plentita per multa arbori; ni havas pomyeri, prunyeri, kastanyeri, abrikotyeri, persikyeri, nuxyeri, ed un granda piryero.—En la avana gardeno ni plentis rozyeri e flori.—En la later-ala gardeno, trov-esas fragyeri, frambyeri, grozelyeri.—La komto prenis dika sigaro ek sua sigaruyo, pozis ol en la sigar-yero (sigar-tubo) e fumis ol.—Monto esas grandajo; sa grandeso esas mal-facile komprenebla da ti, qui nul-tempe vidis unu.—Kad vu preferas rostajo o grilajo por vua dineo? Me prizas rostajo plu kam grilajo.—Ta libro esas bele bindita; sa binduro esas vere eleganta.—Vu savas ke la tuta afero esas dicenda; pro quo vu hezitas dicar ol?—Ne util-esas plorar la renversita lakto.—La laboro esos finita, kande vu advenos; me esos fininta ol ante.

COMPOSITION VIII.

To (= in order to) light the gas, I take a match, and I rub the match on the side of the box; the match burns; then I open the tap of the burner and I place the match near (place-near the match to) the burner.

To (= in order to) write a letter, what (*accusative*) do you use? You use letter-paper (= notepaper), a pen and ink. When the letter is written, you put it in[to] an envelope and you write the address on the envelope. Afterwards you affix a stamp on the envelope and you post the letter.

LESSON IX.

Prepositions.—Each preposition has a well-defined meaning, and (like all words in the International Language) must be used only when sense clearly requires it; *e.g.*:

I bought it of him, becomes: *I bought it from him,*
Me kompris ol *de* il.

He cut himself with his knife, becomes: *by means of his knife,*

Il sekis su *per* sua kultelo.

The preposition **ye**, however, has no definite meaning, and is only to be used when no other preposition will do:

Ye la duesma Marto,
On the 2nd of March.

Il kaptis la kavalo ye la kolo *per* lazo,
He caught the horse by the neck with a lasso.

Me doloras ye kapo,
I have the head-ache (= I ache at the head).

Conjunctions.—Conjunctions are followed by whatever mood and tense are logically required:

(a) **Se vu esus malsana,**
If you were (should be) ill.

(b) **Se vu esos malsana,**
If you are (will be) ill.

- (c) **Imperez, ke il venez,**
Order him to come (imperative).
- (d) **Restez til ke il venos,**
Stay until he comes (he will come).
- (e) **Kande il departos, dicez ad il—**
When he leaves (= will depart), tell him—
- (f) **Segun ke me esos fatigita o ne, me iros kun vu,**
According as I am (shall be) tired or not, I will go with you.
- (g) **Preparez chambro, por la kazo se il venus,**
Prepare a room in case he came (should come).
- (h) **En la kazo se il venos, en-duktez il,**
In case he comes (will come) show him in.

Conjunctions are often formed from prepositions by adding **ke** :

pro, *because of* (prep.); **pro ke**, *because* (conj.).
por, *for, in order to* (prep.); **por ke**, *in order that* (conj.).
dum, *during* (prep.); **dum ke**, *while* (conj.).
de-pos, *since* (prep.); **de-pos ke**, *since* (conj.).
til, *as far as, till* (prep.); **til ke**, *till, until* (conj.).

The prepositions (without **ke**) are used before a noun, pronoun, or infinitive; the conjunctions before a verb (except the infinitive):

De-pos mea mariajo,
Since my marriage.

De-pos ke me mariajis me,
Since I got married.

Affixes—

-ig-, to make, cause to be :

bel-ig-ar, to beautify.

dorm-ig-ar, to cause to be sleeping (= send to sleep).

-esk-, to begin to :

dorm-esk-ar, to fall asleep.

sid-esk-ar, to sit down (= begin to be sitting).

-iz-, to cover, fit, or supply with :

aqu-iz-ar, to water (a street, etc.).

or-iz-ar, to gild.

alkohol-iz-ar, to alcoholize.

-if-, to secrete, produce, make :

frukt-if-ar, to fructify (= bear fruit).

flor-if-ar, to bloom (= bear flowers).

sudor-if-ar, to perspire (= secrete sweat).

NOTE.—There is a great difference between **-ig-** and **-iz-**, though both sometimes translate the same English word :

En la mariaj-festo di Kana, Jesuo vin-ig-is la aquo,

At the wedding of Cana, Jesus turned the water into wine.

Francini drinkas tante malmulta vino, ke on povas dicar, ke eli vin-iz-as sua aquo,

Frenchwomen drink so little wine, that we can say they add wine to their water.

VOCABULARY IX.

acent-o , accent	march-ar , to walk
adolec-ar , to be a youth	maten-o , morning
aer-o , air	mort-ig-ar , to kill
angul-o , corner	niv-ad-o , snow-fall
ante-lasta , before last	niv-ar , to snow
apert-ita , open	ordinar-a , ordinary
atenc-ar , to pay attention	plen-a , full
ating-ar , to reach	plez-ar , to please
atrakt-ar , to attract	pord-o , door
bezon-ar , to need	printemp-o , spring (<i>season</i>)
burjon-o , bud	pront-a , ready
decid-ar , to decide	proyekt-o , project
diven-ar , to become	riklam-o , advertizing
ek-tir-ar , to pull out	rikolt-o , harvest
explik-ar , to explain	salt-ar , to leap, jump
fal-ar , to fall	se plezas , if you like
fatig-ita , tired	sham-o , shame
fenestr-o , window	sid-ar , to sit
fer-voy-o , railway	silab-o , syllable
funel-ar , to tun (<i>wine</i>)	somer-o , summer
funel-il-o , funnel	strado , street
infinitiv-o , infinitive	tra , through
just-a , just, right	til , as far as
katedral-o , cathedral	ul-o , something
klam-o , shout	vit-ber-o , grapes
klar-a , clear	vort-o , word
konfes-ar , to confess	voyo , way, road
kron-o , crown	

EXERCISE IX.

Blanka, blankigar, blankijar.—Nigra, nigrigar, nigrijar.—Il redijis pro shamo.—La infanteto dorm-eskis e dormis til la mateno.—Sid-eskez (sidigez vu), se plezas.—On kron-izis la reĵo en la katedralo.—En la somero on aquizas la stradi per aquo-veturi.—Ta chambro bezonas aer-izo : apertez omna fenestri e pordi.—En la printempo, la arbori burjon-ifas.—Il esas nun kontenta: ulo kontentigas il; il esas facile kontentigbla.—Il plen-igis la barelo de aquo per funelilo.—Pos la rikolto di vit-beri en septembro, on vin-ifas en oktobro.—Kande puero atingas sua dek-quara yaro on dicas ke il adolecas.—La adolekanto pose virijas.—La viro mal-yunijas e divenas mal-yuno.—En la linguo internaciona on acent-izas la ante-lasta silabo di ordinara vorto e la lasta silabo di infinitivo.—Il explikis ad me sua projekto, sed me konfesas, ke il vere ne klar-igis ol.—Atencez la justa acentizo kande vu parolas internacione.—Per atraktiva riklamo, li atraktis multa kompr-anti.—Me ne esis decidinta pri to, quon me facos; sed il decidigis me.

COMPOSITION IX.

During the snowfall I heard a shout.—While it snowed, I heard a shout.—He did it for (*por*) me.—He pulled out his knife in order to kill the animal.—That you might (= in order that you—*with imperative*) understand, I am going-to-explain (*future participle*).—He walked with us as-far-as the corner of the street.—We walked till the morning.—They walked till (*conj.*) they were tired.—He stopped at three stations during

his journey.—He stopped at the inn while the horses were being changed (= while one changed the horses).—Tell (= say to) me when you are ready.—I shall be ready when you are (= will be).—He cut his finger with his knife.—The traveller leapt through the open window of the railway-carriage (*vagono*) and fell in[to] the river.

CONVERSATION.

You look pale,	Vu aspektas pala.
Are you unwell?	Kad vu esas ne-sana?
I have a cold,	Me havas reumo.
I have caught a cold,	Me prenis reumo.
Don't stand in the draft,	Ne restez en la aer-fluo.
Send for the doctor,	Querigez la medicinisto.
Are you often ill?	Kad vu ofte malsanesas?
No, very seldom,	No, tre rare.
I don't remember being	Me ne memoras esir
ill since I was a child,	malsana, depos mea
	infanteso.
Last year I had a cold	Lasta yaro, me havis
in the head,	naz-kataro.
I had to stay at home	Me devis restar en la
two days,	domo du dii.
But I did not go to bed,	Sed me ne restis en la
	lito.

LESSON X.

Indefinite Pronouns.—The following, though belonging to the vocabulary, are mentioned here on account of their very frequent use :

ula, }
 ulu, } *some, any* (indeterminate quality).
 ulo, }

Ula is an adjective :

ula libro, *some book, any book.*

Ulu is a pronoun :

ulu dicis, *someone said.*

Ulo is a noun (*thing*):

ulo mankas, *something is wanting.*

Irga, irgu, irgo (used in the same way as ula, ulu, ulo) = *any whatever* :

irgo konvenos, *anything whatever will do.*

Kelka, kelko = *some* (an indeterminate number or quantity):

kelka homi, *some men.*

donez ad me kelko, *give me some (quantity of it).*

Una, unu, uno, *some* (one, determined):

una vorto, *one word, a word.*

unu dicis, *a certain person said* (not *anyone*, ulu, nor *anyone whosoever*, irgu):

uno importas, *one thing matters.*

Omna, omnu, omno, all, every :

omna homi, *all men.*

(Plural, omni, *all :*

omni dicis, *they all said.*)

omnu kantis, *every-one sang.*

omno esas hike, *everything is here.*

Altra, altru, altro, other :

altra foyo, *another time.*

altru parolos, *someone else will speak.*

altro montros, *ke——, another thing will show that——*

Nula, nulu, nulo, none, nobody, nothing (the opposite of *ulu*, etc.).

Singla, single, each, every :

singla karti, *single cards.*

li venis single, *they came singly.*

dek centimi po singla, *a penny apiece.*

Affixes—

Prefix **mis-, mis-, wrongly** (by error): **mis-kom-prenar, to misunderstand.**

„ **re-, again :** **re-dicar, to repeat, say again.**

„ **retro-, back :** **retro-sendar, to return, send back.**

„ **pre-, fore-, pre- ; pre-dicar, to predict, foretell.**

„ **mi-, half :** **mi-horo, half an hour ; mi-klozita, ajar (= half closed).**

Suffix **-er-, amateur :** **fotograf-er-o, amateur photographer.**

„ **-ism-, system, doctrine :** **social -ism -o, socialism.**

„ **-atr-, having the quality of :** **spong-atr-a, spongy ; verd-atr-a, greenish.**

Suffix **um**. (This suffix has no definite meaning, and it is not to be used to form new words; words containing it may be regarded as separate roots):

mond-o, *world*.

mond-um-o, *Smart Society, the World*.

The following are not properly affixes, but are often used as such :

ne-, *not* (simple negation): **ne-utila**, *useless* (compare **mal-utila**, *harmful*, the direct opposite of **utila**).

sen-, *devoid of*:

sen-viv-a (in one word = **sen vivo** in two words), *lifeless*.

sen-har-a (= **sen hari**), *hairless, bald*.

VOCABULARY X.

admir-o, admiration
aparten-ar, to belong
apetit-ar, to have an appetite for
asist-ar, to be present
 —, to attend
bush-o, mouth
butik-o, shop
ced-ar, to give way
cel-ar, to conceal
ceremony-o, ceremony
dev-ar, to have to
dezir-ar, to desire
exil-ar, to exile
gust-o, taste

honor-o, honor
imped-ar, to hinder
just-e, just
kalkul-ar, to calculate
kas-o, cash
kloz-ar, to close, shut
kodex-o, code
komon-o, community
komplet-a, complete
kondut-o, behavior
kust-ar, to cost
laud-o, praise
oblivy-ar, to forget
oficer-o, officer
okul-o, eye

opinion-o, opinion
 opoz-ar, to oppose
 parto, part
 person-o, person
 politik-o, politics
 post-karto, postcard
 prizent-ar, to represent
 pruv-o, proof

quankam, though
 rang-o, turn
 rimark-ar, to notice
 sum-o, sum
 susten-ar, to sustain
 tante quante, as much as
 teren-o, ground

EXERCISE X.

Me re-dicas nun to, quon me ja dicis ante. Se ulu donos ad me la pruvo ke ta tereno ne apartenas ad me, me retro-cedos ol ad la komono.—Kande el ad-venis ad la butikon, el devis retro-marchar, nam el rimarkis ke el esis oblivyinta sua monuyo.—Il dormetis kun okuli mi-klozita e mi-apertita busho.—Me retro-venos pos mi-horo.—La kontoristo mis-kalkulis la sumo (de) mono en la kaso.—Me ne dicis ke ta domo esas mal-bela ; sed me trovas ol ne-bela.—Ita puero esas kuraj-oza, sed ica esas sen-kuraja.—La yuno sen-honor-igis sua familyala nomo per sua malbona konduto.—Quon vu deziras manjar? Me ne appetitas ulo, sed vu povas donar ad me irgo, quan vu havas. Me devas manjar kelko por sustenar mea forteso.—Nulo esas tam imped-anta kam parolema persono.—Qua asistis la ceremonyo? Me vidis nulu, quan vu konocas.—Unu paroleskis, sed on halt-igis il, nam ne esis ilsa rango.—Pro grava mis-judiko, la oficero esis kondamnata ed exilata.

COMPOSITION X.

One-person (*unu*) who attended (= was-present at) the meeting said that everybody ought (*devas*) to learn the new language.—Nothing is so annoying (verb

tedar) as to have the tastes of a gentleman (*nobelo*) and the purse of a beggar.—Men like admiration and praise just as much as women do (*prizas li*), though [it] is a part of their code to conceal this (*ol*).

These post-cards cost a penny apiece; the others are cheaper (= less dear), they only cost a-halfpenny (*kin centimi*) apiece.—The politician (affix, *-isto*) misrepresented the opinions of his opponent (= opposing one).—He half-understood my meaning (*penso*), but his brother misunderstood me.

CONVERSATION.

What is your name?	Quale vu nomesas?
I am called John,	Me nomesas Johano.
Where do you come from?	De ube vu venas?
What is your father's name?	Quale nomesas vua patro?
Where were you born?	Ube vu naskis?
I was born in London,	Me naskis en London.
When were you born?	Kande vu naskis?
I was born in 1897,	Me naskis en mil okcent novdek sep.
Where do you live?	Ube vu habitas?
I live at the sea-side,	Me habitas ye la mar-bordo.

LESSON XI.

Possessive Case.—(1) The English possessive case has to be turned round, and translated by preposition **di** :

The father's dog (= *the dog of the father*),
La hundo di la patro.

The mothers' meeting (= *the meeting of the mothers*),
La kun-veno di la patrini.

A beggar's revenge (= *the revenge of a beggar*),
Venjo di mendikisto.

A mothers' meeting (= *a meeting of mothers*),
Kun-veno di patrini.

(2) With prepositions *to* and *at*, the possessive case is translated by preposition **che** :

She lives at her uncle's (house),
El loĝas che sua onklo.

He went to his tailor's (shop),
Il iris che sua talyoro.

(3) The possessive case was formerly used with all nouns. We still find traces of it in expressions like, *an hour's walk*, where there is no real possession, and preposition **de** is to be used :

Un horo de marcho,
 or : **Marcho de (or, dum) un horo.**

(4) A few expressions where the possessive case is found can be rendered by simpler forms :

at arm's length, kun *extensita brakyo*.
for mercy's sake, pro *kompato*.
a hair's breadth, *har-dikeso*.
to-day's news, la *ca-diala nuvo*.
for form's sake, por la *formo*.

(5) Another form of possessive is the adjectival noun :

a railway carriage = fer-voyala vagono.
or better, vagono di fervoyo.
the park gate = la parkala pordego,
or better, la pordego di la parko.

Possessive = That.—The possessive case at the end of a sentence often has to be translated by the pronoun *that* :

He said his writing was better than his brother's
 (= than that of his brother),
Il dicis ke ilsa skribajo esas plu bona,
kam ta di sa frato.

She liked her sister's best (= that of her sister),
El max prizis ta di sua fraterno.

It is as good as my grandfather's (= as that of my grandfather),

Oi esas tam bona, kam ta di mea avo.

It is the old man's (= that of the old man),

Oi esas ta di la mal-yuno ;

or : It belongs *to the old man*,

Ol apartenas a la mal-yuno.

Partitive Article.—When the indefinite adjectives *some, any*, are used with words of quantity in place of *a, an*, they are not to be translated:

The children have some bread,
La infanti havas pano.

Did he get any money ?
Kad il ricevis mono ?

He wrote without any ink,
Il skribis sen inko.

In such cases the word *some* or *any* could easily be left out :

Did he get money ? etc.

If the word *some* or *any* cannot be left out, then it is an adjective or a pronoun, and must be translated :

Whether he got any or not, I don't know,
Kad il ricevis kelka o ne, me ne savas.

Apparent Plural.—Note the following and all similar :

bellows, **sufilo.**
breeches, **pantalono.**
scissors, **cizo.**
tongs, **prenilo.**
billiards, **bilardo.**
contents, **kontenajo.**
dregs, **lizo.**
alms, **almono or almoni.**
means, **moyeno or moyeni.**
news, **nuvajo or nuvaji.**

Some nouns of quantity remain singular in English when preceded by a number ; they should, of course, be plural in Ido :

They had three brace of partridges and six dozen oysters,
**Li havis tri pari [de] perdriki e sis dek-
 dui [de] ostri.**

VOCABULARY XI.

accident-o, accident
 afish-o, bill, poster
 almon-ar, to give alms
 apene, hardly, scarcely
 arjent-o, silver
 automobil-o, motor (*car*)
 baston-o, stick
 brancho - cizo, pruning
 shears
 ca-matene, this morning
 chambr-o, chamber
 chef - ministro, Prime
 Minister
 cizel-ar, to chisel
 cizel-il-o, chisel
 ciz-o, scissors
 deputat-o, deputy
 diskurs-o, speech
 distrikt-o, district
 do, so (*in argument*)
 donac-ar, to present (*a
 gift*)
 du semani, a fortnight
 exter-landa, foreign
 exter-lande, abroad
 falch-ar, to mow
 falch-il-o, scythe
 falchilet-o, reaping hook
 fazan-o, pheasant
 fily-in-o, daughter
 Franci-o, France
 garden - festo, garden
 party

guvern-ant-i, authorities
 guvern-ar, to govern
 hak-ar, to hew
 hak-il-o, axe
 han-yuno, chicken
 incendi-o, (house-)fire
 instrument - o, instru-
 ment
 kaj-o, cage
 kamp-o, camp
 karitat-oz-a, charitable
 kasquet-o, cap
 kaud-o, tail
 koment-o, commentary
 kompat-o, mercy
 konsil-ant-ar-o, Council
 konten-aj-o, contents
 korp-o, body; corps
 kultel-o, knife
 land-o, land, country
 las-ar, to leave
 loj-ar, to stay (*live*)
 mal-pura, dirty
 march-o, march
 mendik-o, begging for
 alms
 meze, amidst
 mobil - ist - o, furniture
 dealer
 mort-o, fatality
 nom-at-a, called
 nutr-iv-o, food
 ov-o, egg

papag-o, parrot	social-ist-a, socialist
par-o, pair, couple, brace	(adj.)
permis-ar, to authorize	sufi-ar, to blow
(thing)	teg-ar, to cover (<i>all round</i>)
planko-sulo, floor	tond-ar, to shear
politik-o, policy	tuk-o, cloth
procesion-o, procession	vagon-o, railway carriage
pur-ig-ar, to clean	vast-a, large, vast
repar-ar, to mend	vek-ig-ar, to arouse
resort-o, jurisdiction	vend-ey-o, market
rikolt-ar, to reap	venen-o, poison
riv-o, bank (<i>of river</i>)	vicen-al-a, parish (<i>adj</i>)
romp-ar, to break	viv-ar, to live
rur-al-a, rural	viv-em-a, lively
sek-ar, to cut	vol-ar, to will
senat-o, senate	

EXERCISE XI.

La hundo di la viro e la papago di la virino esis en la sama chambro.—La kajo di la papago esis kovrita per verda tuko.—Kad ica kasqueto esas la vua? No, ol esas ta di mea frato.—La urb-al-a guvernanti ne permissis la procesiono.—La vagoni esis mal-pura; do la kompanio di fer-voyo igis purigar li.—La polic-anaro donacis arjenta bastono ad la polic-estro, kande il lasis la urbo.—La Rurala Distriktala Konsilantari havas plu vasta resorto kam la vicenala Konsilantari.—La Chambro di Deputati e la Senato esas la du guvernanta korpi di Francio.—La yuna filyino di la Chef-Ministro asistis la Garden-festo di la Rejo.—La diskurso di la socialista deputato pri la exter-landala politiko di la lando vekigis la vivema komenti di la altra deputati.

COMPOSITION XI.

One man's food is another man's poison.—An elephant's tail is hardly larger than a dog's.—Where are you going to? I am going to my brother's.—He is staying at his sister's for a fortnight.—After an hour's march, we arrived at the camp.—The camp was on the river bank, amidst Nature's most beautiful flowers.—If you will not (verb, *to will*) do it for (*pro*) me, do it for (*pro*) mercy's sake.—I have some paper, pens, ink, and a pencil.—Did you find any paper in the room? No, but I found some books on the floor.—I saw some nice (*bela*) clocks in the furniture-dealer's window.—Did you read the contents of the bill (*poster*)? No, but I saw some newspapers at the shop.—What is the news this morning? Two persons killed in a motor accident, and two fatalities at a fire.—What did you buy at the market? I bought three dozen eggs, a couple of chickens, and a brace of pheasants.—The bellows were broken and he mended them.—Those who live by begging are called beggars; those who give alms are called charitable people.—He gave the poor-woman alms.—What are the cutting instruments that (*quin*) you know? Scissors, knives, shears, pruning shears, chisels, scythes, reaping-hooks, axes.

LESSON XII.

How to translate *THAT*.

- (1) If it joins two sentences, use *ke*.
- (2) If it means *who, whom, which*, use *qua* as subject, *quan* as object (if before the verb).
- (3) If it means *that (person)*, use *ita, ta*.
- (4) If it means *that thing*, use *ito, to*.
- (5) If it means *that kind of*, use *tala*.
- (6) If it means *in order that*, use *por ke* (with imperative).

E.g.—

- (1) *I see that you are here,*
Me vidas ke vu esas hike.
(Joins sentences "*I see*," "*you are here*.")
- (2) *The cat that was here,*
La kato qua esis hike.
The dog that you saw,
La hundo, quan vu vidis.
- (3) *That man is too old,*
Ita (or, ta) viro esas tro mal-yuna.
- (4) *That is no use,*
Ito (or, to) ne utilesas.
- (5) *That person ! Well, I never !*
Tala persono ! ne-kredebla !
- (6) *I tell you now, that you may be prepared,*
Me dicas ol ad vu nun, por ke vu esez preparita (or pronta).

If the word *that* can be pronounced rapidly, "*that*," i.e. with an *e* mute in place of an *a* sound, it must be rendered by **ke** :

I say that that man is guilty,

[*that that*]

Me dicas ke ta homo esas kulpoza.

THAT should never be omitted.

The word *that* is very often omitted in English, but should **NEVER** be omitted in Ido :

- (1) *The book I gave you* (= *the book that* (or *which*) *I gave you*),

La libro, quan me donis ad vu.

(In this case *that* is the pronoun.)

- (2) *I think he will come* (= *I think that he will come*),

Me pensas ke il venos.

(In this case *that* is the conjunction.)

It is generally omitted in English after verbs like *to think, to hope, to wish, to believe*.

It is impossible to pay too much attention to this rule, as the correct use of the word **ke** is the key to a good international style for English-speaking students.

Other Words omitted.—All other words omitted in English have to be inserted in Ido :

It was he mentioned the fact (= *he who mentioned*),

Il esas ta, qua mencionis la fakto.

He knew the man we were speaking of (= *of whom we . . .*),

Il konocis la viro, pri qua ni parolis.

Do what he will (= *let him do . . .*), *he cannot . . .*

Il facez quon il volas, il ne povas . . .

If a man was great while living (= while he was living),

Se homo esis famoza, dum ke il vivis.

He gave the boy a penny (= a penny to the boy),

Il donis dek centimi a la puero.

Show me it (= show it to me),

Montrez ol a me.

Whose, of which.—*Whose and of which* are translated **di qua** (or **di qui**) :

The boy whose book I saw (= the boy of whom I saw the book),

La puero, di qua me vidis la libro.

The sword which Hector gave Ajax was that on whose point Ajax fell,

La glavo, quan Hektor donis ad Ajax, esis ta, sur la pinto di qua Ajax falis.

The books, the binding of which you liked,

La libri, di qui vu prizis la binduro.

Infinitive Clause.—Another case in which *that* as a conjunction (= **ke**) should be used is the infinitive clause :

I want you to come,

Me volas, ke vu venez.

He ordered them to go away,

Il komandis, ke li for-irez.

It will be noticed that such phrases occur most frequently with verbs of *command* and *desire*.

VOCABULARY XII.

ad-avan, forward
 alter-ar, to alter
 aparten-ar, to belong
 artikl-o, article
 atlet-o, athlete
 bind-ar, to bind (*books*)
 bux-o, box
 chapel-o, hat
 dev-us, ought, should
 dezir-ar, to wish
 expekt-ar, to wait for
 —, to expect
 fakt-o, fact
 fier-a, proud
 herb-ey-o, meadow
 import-ar, to matter
 irac-ar, to be angry
 komand-ar, to command
 konsent-ar pri, to agree
 to
 koz-o, thing
 kresk-ar, to grow

liber-a, free
 lud-ar, to play
 maestr-o, master
 manier-o, way, manner
 march-ar, to march
 morg-e, to-morrow
 mort-int-a, dead
 pom-o, apple
 posh-o, pocket
 postul-ar, to demand
 prefer-ar, to prefer
 preg-ar, to ask, beg
 promis-o, promise
 question-o, question
 respond-o, answer
 rest-ar, to remain
 sekret-a, secret
 sol-a, alone
 soldat-o, soldier
 spoz-o, husband
 tabl-o, table
 titol-o, title

EXERCISE XII.

(*Translate into good colloquial English.*)

1. Me ne savis, ke ta homo esas ex-kondamnito.—
2. Skribez letr-eto ad vua frato quik, por ke il venez.—
3. Kad ol util-esas o ne, to esas la questiono.—
4. La lern-ey-an-i donacis posh-horlojo ad sua maestro.—
5. A qua apartenas ta kasqueto? A mea yuna

frato.—6. Di qua esas la kavalo en la herb-ey-o? Ol esas ta di ilsa avo.—7. La kaval-in-o, pri qua me parolis ad vu hiere, mortis ca-matene.—8. La farmist-o ne ja re-venis de la vend-ey-o, sed ni expektas il balde.—9. La atleti, pri qui on tante skribis, jus ad-venis en Anglio.—10. Me volus, ke vu dicez ad me la noma di ta sioro.—11. On pregis, ke el kantez; sed el ne volis.—12. Il parolez tam multe, kam il volas, la fakto restas.

Exercise on "That."

1. I don't like *that* man.—2. *That* is the question.—3. I see *that* he is here.—4. The boy *that* would not (= did not want to) grow up.—5. *That* answer is no (=not is) good.—6. He said *that that* woman was (= is) dead.—7. If it comes (= will come) to *that*.—8. With *that* object (*skopo*) he took the purse.—9. *That* won't matter.—10. What do you think of *that*?—11. Who is *that* (= there)?—12. She agreed to all *that* her husband demanded.—13. She agreed *that* he ought to come.—14. Do it, *that* I may be free.

Exercise on Words omitted.

1. I see you are here.—2. Who gave you that book I see on the table?—3. My uncle gave me that box you have in your hand.—4. It was *she* said you wouldn't come (future of *to come*).—5. While doing that, you should (= ought to) remember your promise.—6. I think you told me (= said to me) you hoped your brother would come (= will come).—7. The boy you spoke of (= of whom you spoke) brought me a puppy (dog, affix *-et*).—8. Give me it quick.—9. The clock you like-best (= prefer) has been brought here.—10. Wish it or not, he can't do it.

Exercise on "Whose" and on Infinitive Clause.

1. Whose hat is this (= the hat of whom is this, or to whom belongs this hat)?—2. He asked (= begged) her to sing.—3. I told (= said to) them to come tomorrow.—4. The book, the title of which I read, was well bound.—5. I bought some apples, two of which were bad (*putranta*).—6. The child whose mother was ill, played alone in the garden.—7. I want you to tell me what you think of (= *pri*) this article.—8. There are many things a man does in secret of (= *pri*) which he could be proud.—9. I can alter it in any (*ula*) way you like, if you want me to alter it.—10. The general commanded his soldiers to march forward.

LESSON XIII.

How to translate WHAT.

(a) If it means *that which*, use **to quo** or **to quon**, according to sense :

- (1) *What is here is good* (= *That which is here is good*),

To, quo esas hike, esas bona.

(In this sentence *which* is the subject of *is*.)

- (2) *What you say is right* (= *that, which you say, is right*),

To, quon vu dicas, esas justa.

(Here *which* is the object of *you say*.)

NOTE.—In the correlation to **quo**, or **to quon**, the **to** can be omitted after a verb :

I heard what he said,

Me audis quon il dicis.

I know what they are,

Me savas quo li esas.

(b) If it is a question and means *what thing*, use **quo** or **quon** :

What is it ?

Quo esas ?

What is the matter ?

Quo eventas ?

*What do you want? (= you want what thing?
you subject, what object, placed before the verb),*
Quon vu volas?

- (c) As an adjective, use **qua, quan** :

What carriage?

Qua veturo?

What day?

Qua dio?

- (d) As an exclamation, use **quo** !

What! is it true?

Quo, kad vera?

- (e) Followed by *a*, translate *what a* by **quala** :

What a wind!

Quala vento!

Indefinite Adjectives and Pronouns.

Some, any. See Lessons X. and XI.

No, before a noun of quantity = not before the verb :

I have no bread (= I not have bread),

Me ne havas pano.

No before a noun of individuality = not one : nula :

No man will say,

Nula homo dicos.

Either (= the one or the other) :

Either of them will do (= one or other will suit),

Un od altra konvenos.

Either book will do (= one book or the other will suit).

Un libro o la altra konvenos.

[*Either . . or* is a conjunction, **sive . . sive.**]

Neither (= *nor one nor the other*):

Neither door was open,

Nek un nek la altra pordo esis apertita.

Few = **mal-multa.**

A few = **kelka.**

Several = **plura.**

Many = **multa** (*too many* = **tro multa**).

Such, meaning "quality" = **tala,**

„ meaning *those* = **ti.**

Such as we are,

Tala, quala ni esas.

Such as like it,

Ti, qui prizas ol.

All, meaning *everything* = **omno.**

„ meaning *everybody* = **omni.**

„ as an adjective = **omna.**

All I have said,

Omno, quon me dicis.

All were there,

Omni asistis.

All trouble, all efforts,

Omna trublo, omna peni.

All the, meaning *the whole* = **la tuta.**

All the town was ablaze,

La tuta urbo flagris.

Each other = **un altra.**

One another = **un altra** (with verb commencing by **inter-**):

They loved each other,

Li amis un altra.

They loved one another,
Li inter-amis su (or, un altra).

Not anything, } **ne . . ulo.**
Nothing, } **or, nulo.**

Not anyone, } **ne . . ulu**
No one, } **or, nulu.**
None,

One is translated by **un** as a number, **una** as an adjective showing unity, **unu** as a pronoun of person :

One and one make two,
Un ed un facas du.

The One Holy Church,
La Una Santa Eklezyo.

The one said this, the other said that,
Unu dicis ico, l'altru dicis ito.

One after demonstratives (*this one, that one, the other one*), and after adjectives (*a young one, a good one*) is omitted :

This one said this, that one said that, and the other one said the other thing,
Ica dicis ico, ita dicis ito, e la altra dicis la altro.

The little one was tired,
La yuneto esis fatigita.

One, after an adjective, is often translated by a repetition of the noun :

She had a doll, a beautiful one too,
El havis pupo, vere bela pupo.

The ones as a pronoun = **uni** :

The ones were long, the others were short.
Uni esis longa, l'altri esis mal-longa.

Ones, after an adjective, is not translated :

Give me two small ones,
Donez ad me du mal-granda.

Self.—The pronoun *self* is translated by *ipsa* :

Who was there ? Only myself,
Qua esis ibe ? Nur me ipsa.

When *myself*, *himself*, etc., are used after the simple pronoun (*I myself*, *she herself*, etc.), or after a noun (*the king himself*), translate the simple pronoun or noun, and add *ipsa* as a separate word :

They themselves told me,
Li ipsa dicis to a me.

She saw it herself,
El ipsa vidis ol.

She saw the thing itself,
El vidis la kozo ipsa.

It will be noticed that the word *ipsa* should be placed next to the word it refers to.

Self as a noun is translated by *persono* :

My whole self,
Mea tuta persono.

VOCABULARY XIII.

accept-ar , to receive (<i>people</i>)	apen-e , hardly
— , to accept	asert-ar , to assert
ad-kur-ar , to run (<i>to</i>)	audac-ar , to dare
ad-minime , at least	bulion-o , broth
ad-vok-ar , to call (<i>to</i>)	drol-a , funny
	en-kloz-ar , to shut in

eskaler-o, staircase	omn-u, everyone
event-ar, to happen	opinion - ar, to be of opinion
—, to be the matter	paradox-o, paradox
expekt-ar, to wait for	pen-o, effort
—, to expect	plur-a, several
for-ir-ar, to go away	renkontr-ar, to meet
frequent-ar, to frequent	reput-at-a, considered
gans-o, gander	—, taken to be
interes-iv-a, interesting	rigret-ar, to regret
irge kande, whenever	roman-o, a novel
irg-u, anyone	saj-a, sensible (<i>person</i>)
jac-ar, to lie (<i>position</i>)	sauc-o, sauce
kombat-ar, to fight	spirit-o, spirit
komon-o, community	stupid-a, stupid
kondamn-it-o, convict	tabul-o, shelf
koqu-ist-o, cook	tal-a, such (<i>adj.</i>)
larj-a, wide	tamen, however
mal-am-ar, to hate	temperatur-o, tempera- ture
mal-prosper-o, adver- sity	ul-i, some people
membr-o, member	util-es-i, uses
memor-ar, to remember	valor-ar, to be worth
me pregas, please	van-e, in vain
motiv-o, motive	vetur-ist-o, coachman
mult-a, many	vol-ar dicar, to mean (<i>person</i>)
neplu, no more	
nul-u, nobody	
okazion-o, occasion	

EXERCISE XIII

Me expektis il dum kelka tempo, sed vidante ke nulu venas, me for-iris.—Vere ni ne esis multa, sed tamen plura, nam ni esis du en la komenco e tri en la

fino.—Omnu, qua volas venar, esos bone acceptata.—Il invitis omni, quin il renkontris.—Kad vu komprenis omno quon el dicis? Me komprenis nulo.—Se irgu prezentos su pos di-mezo, dicez ke me ne esas hike.—Ne multi, sed kelki, tale opinionas.—Ube vu pozis omna mea libri? Me pozis li en ula angulo, sed me ne plu memoras en qua.—Uli prizas la danjero, sed nuli prizas la morto.—Co esas certa: uli preferas esar reputata malbona kam stupida.—Se vu ne volas, pro irga motivo, aceptar mea invito, vu ad-minime devas dicar a me pro qua.—Omni havis tanta mal-boneso, ke nulu volas frequentar li plu.—La varmeso di la temperaturo esas tala, ke ni omna ne plu povas ek-irar dum la jorno; ni restas en-klozita til la nokto.

Exercise on "What."

1. What do you want? I want what you showed me yesterday.—2. What did I show you? You showed me what you had bought.—3. What is the name of this little boy?—4. I know what is-the-matter.—5. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.—6. What station did you arrive at (= at what . . .)?—7. What a wide staircase!—8. What! I can hardly believe it!—9. What a funny man he is!—10. Did you understand what he was talking about (= that, about which he talked)?

Exercise on Indefinite Pronouns.

1. Few novels are really readable.—2. A few novels are good.—3. Several books lay on the shelf.—4. Too many cooks spoil the broth.—5. I did not see anything.—6. They saw nothing.—7. [There] was not anyone.—8. No sensible (= wise) person will dare to assert such a paradox.—9. Who is to (= must) do it?

Either of them.—10. Neither of them understands what you mean.—11. Many are the uses of adversity.—12. The two coachmen hated each other and used-to-fight whenever they had an occasion [to].—13. All the members of the small community were very kind to one another.

CONVERSATION.

I want to pack this up,	Me volas pakigar ico.
Give me some brown	Donez a me pak-papero.
paper,	
I want some string,	Me bezonas kordeto.
Have you any sealing-	Kad vu havas siglo-
wax?	vaxo?
I can give you some	Me povas donar a vu
paste,	gluo.
That will do,	To konvenos.
Where is the paste-	Ube esas la botelo de
bottle?	gluo?
Here it is,	Yen.
There is no brush in it,	Ne esas pinselo en ol.
Here is the brush,	Yen la pinselo.
Now I want a label,	Nun me volas etiketo.
A gummed label,	Gumizita etiketo.
I haven't a gummed one,	Me ne havas un gumi-
	zita.
Will this one do?	Kad ica konvenos?
Yes, thanks,	Yes, danko.

LESSON XIV.

THE CONJUGATION.

How to translate SHALL.

- (1) If it is a simple future, use **-os** :

I shall be here to-morrow,
Me esos hike morge.

- (2) If it means "duty," use **devar** or the imperative :

He shall do it,
Li devas facor ol.
Thou shalt not bear false witness,
Tu ne false atestez.

How to translate WILL.

- (1) If it is a simple future, use **-os** :

He will write to you,
Il skribos a vu.

- (2) If it means "emphasis," use **ya** with future :

I will do it,
Me ya facos ol.

- (3) If it means *to be willing, to want*, use **voluntar** :

Will you do me a favor ?
Kad vu voluntas facar favoro a me ?

- (4) As a frequentative, it is not translated (except by a periphrase or by **-ad-**) :

Sometimes he will look in of an evening,
Kelka-foye il venas vizitar ni en la vespero
 (or, **Eventas kelka-foye ke il venas vizitar**
ni . . . or, Il vizitadas ni vespere).

How to translate SHOULD.

- (1) If it is a simple conditional, use **-us** :
I should be glad to have it,
Me esus felica havar ol (or, **se me havus ol**).
- (2) If it means *ought*, use **devus** :
You should write to them,
Vu devus skribar a li.
- (3) At beginning of the sentence, use **se** with future :
Should you require my services,
Se vu bezonos mea servi.

How to translate WOULD.

- (1) If it is a simple conditional, use **-us** :
He would not forget it,
Il ne oblivyus ol.
- (2) If it means "insistence," use **volis** (= *did want*):
I tried to stop him, but he would do it,
Me provis haltigar il, sed il volis facar ol.
- (3) If it means "habit," use **-ad-** :
She would sit on that little chair,
El sidadis sur ta stuleto.
- (4) In the phrase *would that*, use either **Se nur** with conditional, or **Deo volez ke** with imperative:
Would that we were young again !
Se nur ni esus itere yuna !
Would that peace reigned everywhere !
Deo volez ke paco omna-loke regnez !

How to translate MAY.

- (1) If it means
- perhaps*
- , use
- forsan*
- with future :

It may rain,
Forsan pluvos.

It may be so,
Forsan esas tale.

- (2) If it means "permission," use
- povar*
- or a periphrase :

May I come in?
Kad me povas en-venar?

You may not do it (= you are not allowed to do it),
Vu ne devas facar ol,

or: **Ol ne esas permisata.**

[The same sentence: "*you may not do it*," meaning "*perhaps you won't do it*," would be **forsan vu ne facos ol.**]

Emphatical Form. — The emphatical form of the conjugation is translated by *ya* or by *voluntar* :

<i>Simple :</i>	<i>Sing !</i>	Kantez !
<i>Emphatical :</i>	<i>Do sing !</i>	Voluntez kantar !
<i>Simple :</i>	<i>He wrote,</i>	Il skribis.
<i>Emphatical :</i>	<i>He did write,</i>	Il ya skribis.
<i>Simple :</i>	<i>Don't speak,</i>	Ne parolez.
<i>Emphatical :</i>	<i>Speak not,</i>	Tute ne parolez.
<i>Simple :</i>	<i>He has written,</i>	Il skribis.
<i>Emphatical :</i>	<i>He has written,</i>	Il ya skribis.

Frequentative Form. — The word *used to*, when it really means "a habit," is translated by affix **-ad-** :

We used to walk up and down for hours,
Ni iradis e venadis dum hori.

Change of Tense.

- (1) In Ido tenses do not govern each other :

I thought it was raining (= I thought that it is raining = "It is raining," I thought),

Me pensis, ke pluv^{as}.

He found she was tired (= He found that she is tired—at the time he found it),

Il trovis, ke el esas fatigita.

- (2) The English present perfect with date is translated by present tense and the word *since* :

I have known it these four days (= I know it from four days),

Me savas ol de quar dii.

I have been here two months,

Me esas hike de du monati.

I had been in Rome a week when I received your letter (= I was in Rome from a week . . .),

Me esis en Roma de un semano, kande me ricevis vua letro.

- (3) The English preterite with *for* equals a past tense with **dum** :

I was there for two months (= during two months),

Me esis ibe *dum* du monati.

She used it for one year,

El uzis ol *dum* un yaro.

Auxiliaries at End of Sentence. — The following examples will explain better than any rule how to translate auxiliaries :

Are you tired?

Kad vu esas fatigita?

I am not tired,

Me ne esas fatigita.

You are tired, aren't you?

Vu esas fatigita, kad ne?

You aren't tired, are you?

Vu ne esas fatigita, kad yes?

I am not tired; are you?

Me ne esas fatigita; kad vu (esas)?

I am tired; aren't you?

Me esas fatigita; kad vu ne (esas)?

He is tired, isn't he?

Il esas fatigita, kad ne?

He isn't tired, is he?

Il ne esas fatigita, kad yes?

I have finished; have you?

Me (ia) finis; kad vu (anke)?

I have!

Me anke!

Has he?

Kad il (anke)?

He hasn't,

Il ne.

You'll come, won't you?

Vu venos, kad ne?

She won't come; will you?

El ne volas venar; kad vu volas?

I don't know, I am sure.

Me tute ne savas.

Oh! do! please!

Ho, yes! (venez) me pregas!

VOCABULARY XIV.

ag-ar, to act, do	korto, courtyard
atenc-o, attention	leccion-o, lesson
cert-a, certain, sure	lud-ar, to play
cirkonstanc-o, circum- stance	peris-ar, to perish
deb-o, debt	punis-ar, to punish
detal-o, detail	rakont-ar, to relate
duk-o, duke	recit-ar, to say (<i>a lesson</i>)
en-karcer-ig-ar, to im- prison	san-es-ar, to be in good health
frank-o, franc (<i>money</i>)	task-o, task, work
irg-ube, wherever	venk-ar, to conquer, van- quish
jen-ar, to trouble	veter-o, weather
kondicione ke, on condi- tion that	volunt-e, willingly
	yust-a, just

EXERCISE XIV.

Kande ni esis bone laborinta, on permissis, ke ni ludez kun nia mal-granda kuzini.—Me esas tute certa, ke me ankore havis du franki ; me do perdis li, nam li ne plu esas en mea monuyo.—Quik kande il esis lerninta sua leciono, il ad-kuris ad me por recitar ol, e me rekompensis il, se il recitis ol bone.—Yes, vu povos ek-irar, kande vu esos fininta la tasko, quan me donis ad vu.—Se vu esus rakontinta la kozo ad vua gepatri en omna sua detali, probable li esus punisinta vu.—Me amus li, se li esus plu yusta por me.—Kande il esos paginta sua debi, ni aceptos il volunte ; sed til ita tempo ni ne volas, ke il venez che ni, e ke il parolez ad ni.—Se me esus savinta to, me ne frequentus il.—Ne jenez vu ipsa, me paciente expektos til ke vu esos

fininta.—En tala cirkonstanci, me esus ag-inta tute altre.—Il volus, se on lasus il facar, ke omnu demandez ilsa permiso pri omno.—Se me bezonus, ke il finez plu frue, me dicus to.—Kad vu vidas tal mal-yuno sidanta en la angulo di la korto ed atence lektanta sua jurnalono?—Me renkontris il promenanta kun sa infanti.—Il semblis ad me mal-joyoza.

COMPOSITION XIV.

1. The weather may be fine to-morrow.—2. The news may or may not be true.—3. Your mother says you may have a piece of cake.—4. May I ask (= make) one question?—5. I shall have a-lot-of (= much) work to do when I get (= shall come) back.—6. Thou shalt not kill.—7. What shall we eat to be-in-good-health?—8. Shall you be coming to-morrow night?—9. They will know (*savar*) what to do (= what is to be-done).—10. Will you give me some bread?—11. We *will* conquer (= vanquish) or perish.—12. Sometimes he will (= he does it), sometimes he won't.—13. The duke told him (= said to him) he might go wherever he chose (= where it pleases to him) on condition that he never returned.—14. If he returned, he should be imprisoned.

LESSON XV.

How to translate the English -ING.—The English termination *-ing* seldom is a real present participle that can be translated by *-anta*. The following rules cover most cases :

(1) Use *-anta* only if the word in *-ing* is a true verbal adjective, qualifying a noun :

A crying child,
Krianta infanto.

A gratifying result,
Kontentiganta rezulto.

In the above, the adjective in *-ing* can be replaced by a verb, with *who* or *which* :

a child who cries.
a result which gratifies.

(2) In most cases, *-ing* is merely a noun of action, *i.e.* a word expressing an action :

to beat, a beating.
to brush, a brushing.
to institute, instituting.

Such nouns are rendered by the simple termination *-o*, which, when the root is a verb, precisely means action :

bat-ar, bat-o.
bros-ar, bros-o.
instituc-ar, instituc-o.

If it is intended to convey an idea of particular duration, use the affix **-ado** :

To dance, dans-ar ;

A dance, dans-o ;

Dancing, dans-ado.

Young people are fond of dancing,

Ge-yuni prizas dancado.

Angling is a pleasant pastime,

Fish-kaptado esas agrabla tempo-pasigivo.

Constant travelling is bad for the nerves,

La sempra voyajado nocas la nervi.

In the last two examples, the simple form **fish-kapto, voyajo**, would mean *catching a fish* (not *catching fish*), and *a journey* (not *travelling*).

(3) At the beginning of a sentence or clause, the word in *-ing* should be translated by **-ante**, if it could be or is preceded by a preposition or conjunction like *while, in, on* :

Replying to your letter (= in reply to your letter),
Respondante a vua letro.

On coming in, I saw her,
En-irante, me vidis el.

I spoke to him standing (= while standing),
Starante, me parolis ad il.

Taking his hat, he went out,
Prenante sua chapelo, il ek-iris.

If the word in *-ing* is the auxiliary *to have*, then the past participle of the second verb must be used :

Having spoken thus, he sat down,
Tale parolinte, il sideskis.

Having been in the place, I know it,
Esinte en la loko, me konocas ol,
 or: **Pro ke me esis . . .**

(4) After a preposition, the word in *-ing* is the equivalent of an infinitive, as English prepositions, except *to*, govern the participle:

Before going away (= *before to-go-away*),
Ante for-irar.

After speaking (= *after to-have-spoken*),
Pos parolir.

Instead of writing (= *instead-of-to-write*),
Vice skribar.

After answering her letter,
Pos respondi a sua letro.

NOTE.—*While* is a conjunction (*during* being the corresponding preposition):

While running, they fell down,
Dum ke li kuris (or, dum sua kuro), li falis.

(5) A large number of cases cannot be classified under any of the above heads, but a few examples will suffice:

(a) *Angry for being disturbed* (= *angry because one disturbed him*),
Iracanta pro ke on jenis il.

(b) *Particular ways of doing things* (= *to do things*),
Specala manieri facar kozi.

(c) *He was far from appreciating her good qualities*
 (= *he certainly did not value highly her good qualities*),
Il certe ne alte prizis elsa bona qualesi.

or : *He was far from an appreciation of her good qualities,*

Il esis for prizar elsa bona qualesi.

(d) *He agreed with her in liking sweets (= he agreed with her in that thing, that they two liked sweets),*

Il akordis kun el en to, ke li du prizis sukraji,

or : **Il akordis kun el en prizar sukraji.**

(e) *I can't help loving the child (= I cannot not love the child),*

Me ne povas ne amar la infanto.

(f) *They prevented him from running,*

Li interdiktis, ke il kurez.

(g) *She intended coming yesterday (= she intended to come),*

El intencis venar hiero.

(h) *Out of hearing (= not able-to-be-reached by a call),*

Ne-atingebla per voko,

or : **For voko (= far from a call),**

or : **Ja ne-vokebla (= already not call-able).**

(i) *A boarding-house, gasteyo.*

An eating-house, restorey(et)o.

A dining-room, manjo-chambro.

A walking-stick, promen-bastono.

A sitting-room, saloneto.

A swimming-bath, nateyo.

A writing-table, skribo-tablo.

A drawing-pencil, desegno-krayono.

A camping outfit, acesori di kamp(ad)o.

(6) If the word in *-ing* is the subject of a verb, use either the infinitive or the noun form :

Smoking is bad for the health,
Fumar esas malbona por la saneso.

(7) If the word in *-ing* is preceded by *to be*, see Lesson VII., "Progressive Form":

I am calling you,
Me vokas vu.

VOCABULARY XV.

abon-ar , to subscribe (<i>to a paper</i>)	las-ar , to leave
accident-o , accident	lit-o , bed
Angli-o , England	mank-o , want, lack
barakt-ar , to struggle	motor-vehar , to motor
biciklet-o , bicycle	moyen-i , means
bol-ar , to boil	muel-ar , to grind
butr-o , butter	muel-ey-o , mill
chapel-o , hat	muel-ist-o , miller
doktor-o , doctor	ne-pacienta , impatient
dum ke , while	okul-vitregi , goggles
ferment-ar , to ferment	pal-a , pale
fid-o , confidence	palpebr-agar , to wink
formac-ar , to form	paltot-o , overcoat
fort-a , strong	pec-o , piece
frukt-o , fruit	popul-al-a , popular
frukt-oz-a , fertile	port-ad-ar , to wear
gras-a , fat	quante plu . . . tante plu , the more . . . the more
juvel-o , jewel	renkontr-ar , to meet
konfit-ajo , preserves	sat , enough
konstrukt-ar , to build	sent-ar , to feel
korespond-ar , to correspond	sik-a , dry
I.G.	G

silenc-o, silence
 son-ar, to ring
 sufic-ant-a, sufficient
 sul-o, soil
 tant-e, so (*much*)
 te-o, tea

traduk-ar, to translate
 tra-sek-ar, to cut through
 trem-ar, to tremble
 verk-o, work (*literary*)
 vetur-ar, to ride

EXERCISE XV.

1. Dezirante korespondar kun vu, me skribas la unesma.—2. Tra-sekar granda arboro ne esas facila tasko.—3. Ne dicante un vorto, el apertis la juvelbuxo.—4. Pos un horo de barakto, il sentis ke sa forteso lasas il.—5. Ricevinte vua post-karto, me quik respondas.—6. Jacante sur la lito, e klozinte la okuli, il semblis mortinta, tante pala e tante mal-grasa il esis.—7. Manjinte peco de pano, il for-iris a sua butiko.—8. Me pensas montrir (= ke me montris) a vu omna vid-ind-a konstrukturi di nia urbo.—9. La abonanti di ta jurnalo probable komprenas, ke quante plu ni havos lektanti, tante plu ni povos plu-bonigar ol.—10. La tradukinti di ta verki ne esas konocata.—11. Pro quo laborir tante, se ni dovas perdar la tuta frukto di nia laboro?—12. Me esperas venor (= ke me venos) morgue matene.—13. Venonte pos du dii, me ad-portos to a vu sam-tempe.

COMPOSITION XV.

Exercise on “-ing.”

1. Learning (= to learn) a language is never easy.—2. She walked after him in trembling silence.—3. “I believe you,” said he, winking.—4. Going to the mill, he met the miller.—5. After travelling for (= during)

many years, he came to live here.—6. When travelling she always ate dry bread with her tea, having no confidence in the butter, and thinking that the preserves had probably begun to ferment for want of due sugar and boiling (“*The Mill on the Floss*”).—7. The uncles and aunts were coming.—8. After an hour’s impatient waiting, the doctor, taking his hat, went to meet his friend.—9. He had met-with (= had) a cycling accident (= accident of bicycle) while riding on a country (= rural) road.—10. When we go motoring we wear a coat and goggles.

LESSON XVI.

LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

De, *from, since, of* (in quantities).

unu de li, *one of them.*

de-pos, *since, after.*

di, *of* (possession and genitive).

da, *by* (authorship or after passive verb).

a, *ad, to* (direction, object, intention):

pensar a, *to turn one's thoughts to.*

amo a Deo, *love of God.*

irar a——, *to go to*——

en, *in, into.*

ek, *out of* (with motion, choice, material),

vazo ek oro, *a vase of gold.*

ira ek la chambro, *to go out of the room.*

exter, *outside* (without motion).

sur, *on, on to.*

super, *above.*

sub, *under* (with or without motion).

inter, *between, among.*

tra, *through* (in crossing only).

cis, *this side of.*

trans, *the other side of, across* (with or without motion).

preter, *beyond, leaving behind.*

- ante**, *before* (in time).
pos, *after* (in time).
avan, *in front of, before* (in space).
dop, *behind, after* (in space).
che, *at, to* (the house of).
apud, *next to, by, beside*.
cirke, *around, about* (place, time, quantity, etc.).
kontre, *against, opposite* (physical or moral opposition).
pro, *because, on account of*.
por, *for, in view of, in order to*.
per, *by means of, through*.
pri, *concerning, of, about, relating to, on*.
kun, *with* (in company with).
sen, *without* (privation).
ultre, *beyond, in addition to*.
proxim, *near, close to* (not touching).
po, *for, at the price of, in exchange for*.
dum, *during*.
til, *till* (prep.), *as far as* :
 til la pordo, *as far as the door*.
malgre, *in spite of, notwithstanding*.
vice, *instead of, in place of* (adverb-preposition ;
 also means *instead of it*).
segun, *according to*.
ye, *at* (indefinite preposition).

Final Prepositions.

Prepositions must always be placed *before* a noun or pronoun :

This is the book he spoke of (= of which he spoke),
Yen la libro, pri qua il parolis.

What are you talking about (= about what . . .)?
Pri quo vu parolas?

It is frequently possible to combine a final preposition with its verb, or to form a phrase:

This is the stick he came with (= which he brought),

Yen la bastono, quan il ad-portis.

The doctor was sent for (= one caused-to-be-fetched . . .),

On quer-ig-is la doktoro.

The bag he came for (= which he fetched),

La sako, quan il queris.

This will do to go on with (= at the beginning),

Ico konvenos en la komenco.

The boat had never been intended to be lived in,

La batelo ne esis intencita *por habitado*.

The church had not been preached in for many years,

On ne esis predikinta en la pregeyo dum multa yari.

Prepositions as Adverbs.

A word which is a preposition, if before a noun or pronoun, may be an adverb, if alone:

Near the brook,

Proxim la rivereto.

The brook was near,

La rivereto esis proxime.

All Ido prepositions can be changed into adverbs by the addition of an **-e** :

dum, *during* ; **dume**, *meanwhile*.

pos, *after* ; **pose**, *afterwards*.

Those that already have an **-e** termination are both prepositions and adverbs : **ante**, **cirke**, **kontre**, etc.
(**Extere**, **interne**, are used in place of **ene**, **eke**.)

Sense according to Place.

Some prepositions are used as adverbs in English with a different sense :

(About an *hour*,
Cirke un horo.
They ran about,
Li kuris hike ed ibe.

(On the *bell*,
Sur la klosho.
They rang on,
Li sonigadis.

(Over the *road*,
Trans la voyo.
The storm was over,
La sturmo esis finita.

(Up a *tree*,
Supre de arboro.
The door is shut up,
La pordo esas tute klozita.

(Turn round the *horse*,
Turnez cirke la kavalo.
Turn the horse round,
Turnez la kavalo.

Prepositions as Verbs.

Prepositions, in English, are often used with the full meaning of a verb, the verb accompanying them having only the value of an adverb:

To walk in, ride in, creep in, run in, float in (= to enter by walking, riding, creeping, running, floating),

**En-irar marchante, vehante, reptante, kuran-
tante, flotante.**

I wind about and in and out,

Me sinuifas, en-iras, ek-iras.

He was trudging through woods, up hill and down dale,

**Il pene tra-iris boski, acensis monteti,
decensis vali.**

It was blown off into the dirt,

Ol esis for-portita da la vento en la fango.

The consequence of this peculiar use is that an intransitive verb can (apparently) take a direct object:

Will you row me to the bridge?

**Kad vu voluntas rem-vehigar me a la
ponto?**

The child will cry her eyes out,

La infanto ruinos sa okuli per larmi.

Kiss away her tears,

Sikigez elsa larmi per kiso.

He was argued into allowing the fact,

**Il esis per argumenti obligata aceptar la
fakto.**

Adjectives are also used in the same way :

They walked themselves dry,
Li per marcho sikigis su.

VOCABULARY XVI.

ad-minime, at least
agr-o, field
amas-o, crowd
barel-o, barrel
ca-die, to-day
cel-ar, to hide
dextr-e, on the right
drap-o, (woollen) cloth
extrem-aj-o, extremity
fusil-o, rifle
habit-ar, to inhabit
Henrik-o, Henry
jet-ar, to throw
kamen-o, fire-place
kanape-o, couch
kilometr-o, kilometer
klam-ar, to shout
koly-ar, to pick, gather
kombat-ar, to fight
kõsequ-e, consequently
l' (abbrev. of la), the
last-a, last
lecion-o, lesson
lor, then
mantel-o, mantel
metr-o, meter, yard

mi-dekduo, half-a-dozen
mur-o, wall
mus-o, mouse
neplu, no longer
nun-a, present
pavor-ar, to be afraid
paz-o, step
pend-ar, to hang
Petr-o, Peter
polit-a, polite
porcelan-o, china
portret-o, portrait
propr-a, own
quer-ar, to fetch
rekomend-o, recom-
 mendation
ripoz-ar, to rest
risk-ar, to risk
sen-cese, incessantly
sinistr-e, on the left
sospir-o, sigh
tas-o, cup
tranquil-e, quietly
vest-i, clothes
viol-o, violet

EXERCISE XVI.

La soldati ne lojos che la habitanti di l'urbo, sed en kampo ye du kilometri de l'urbo.—Me kombatos por la linguo internaciona e kontre olsa mal-amiki til mea lasta sospiro.—Pos nia leciono, ni iros ad-sur la agro, qua esas dop la domo, por kolyar violi.—Ante la nuna yaro, me ankore povis venar avan la fenestro kontre la gardeno e sidar ibe.—Ube il esis? Il esis en sua laboreyo, ube il iradis (marchadis) per granda pazi, de un extremajo a l'altra.—Ube vu iras? Me iras a mea chambro, por querar mea mantelo, quan me obliwyis en ol.—La muso kuris tranquile sub la lito; sed la hundo on-venis e jetis su ad ol; lor, la bestyeto, pavorante, saltis de-sub la lito ad-sur la tablo.—Portez ito en la salono; vu pozos ol sur la kanapeo.—Irg-ube vu habitos, me habitos anke, ed irg-ube vu iros, me iros anke kun vu.—De la domo il klamis, ke ni venez; sed rigretinde ni ne audis il.—Ek la barelo, en qua la hundo esis celinta su, ol jetis krio a ni, e tale ad-tiris nia atenco.—De l' mateno a la nokto, on vidas il sidanta ye sua tablo e skribanta sen-cese.

COMPOSITION XVI.

About the garden and the-other-side-of the wall, soldiers were seen (*transl.*, one saw soldiers) with rifles in their (= the) hands.—From Paris to Lyons he slept (during) the whole journey.—Henceforth (= from now), I will not pay your debts any longer (= I no-longer will-pay your debts).—She could not (= not was-able to) come, because she was ill two days.—Do you see that crowd of children in-front-of our door?—I bought two yards (= metres) of cloth and half-a-dozen

(of) cups.—What are the cups made of (= out-of what are the cups)? They are of (= out-of) china.—He drank a great glass of wine, and he went away to the station.—By whom is that book? It is by me and Peter.—To-day I have received Henry's clothes from my sister.—By whom were you sent (= are you sent)? By my masters.—I am coming (*future tense*) to your house between midday and the evening.—This-side-of the wall there is no danger; but the-other-side-of it you would endanger (= risk) your life.—Having started before us, the friends arrived after us; for we caught-them-up (= reached them) and left-them-behind (= passed beyond them); consequently they arrived afterwards and behind.—On-account of my being-poor, he payed for (= instead-of) me for the journey which we made together.—According-to your recommendation, and in-spite-of their rudeness (*opposite of politeness*), I remained polite.—Instead-of working, you (*plural*) slept or rested (during) the whole day.—Next-to the wall, and opposite your house, he stopped (during) at least two hours.—Right and left [of] the fire-place, on the wall, hung two very fine portraits.—I did [it] all with (= by) my own hands.

LESSON XVII.

Passive Voice translated by on.

When the speaker does not want to state, or does not know, the author of an action, he states it in the passive voice in English :

The father is loved.

In Ido, the indefinite pronoun is used :

On amas la patro.

This avoids awkward constructions :

He was not told the whole truth,

On ne dicis ad il la tuta verajo.

Sometimes, instead of the passive voice, a pronoun is used in English; the pronoun *we* is used when the speaker wants to associate himself with the statement :

We are all mortal,

Ni omna esas mortiva.

But when the statement applies to everybody, **on** should be used :

When we hear but one bell, we hear but one sound,

Kande on audas nur un kloshe, on audas nur un sono.

The same is true of the pronouns *they*, *you*, and the expressions *people*, *somebody* :

They manage those things better in America,

On administrasta kozi plu bone en Ameriko.

You cannot eat your cake and have it,
On ne povas manjar sa kuko e konservar ol.

People say it is their own fault,
On dicas, ke ol esas lia propra kulpo.
A man is not always lucky,
On ne sempre esas chancoza.

Preposition before Infinitive.

Any preposition can be used before an infinitive, as the infinitive is the equivalent of a noun :

Loko por studyar (= loko por studyo),
A place for studying (= a place for study).

Sen dormar, without sleeping.

Sen dormo, without sleep.

Ante departar, before starting.

Ante departo, before departure.

Sen parolir, without having spoken.

Preposition *to* is not translated if it is part of the infinitive :

I want to come,
Me volas venar.

If it means *in order to*, use **por** :

He wrote to come,
Il skribis por venar.

If you could use the form in *-ing* with nearly the same sense, the **por** is not necessary :

To be or not to be (= being or not being),
Esar o ne esar.

After an adjective, preposition *to* means neither in order to nor an infinitive :

Easy to learn (= easily learnable),
Facile lernebla.

Difficult to understand,
Malfacile komprenebla.

They have only themselves to blame,
Li mem esas sola mal-laŭdinda.

For the infinitive clause, "*I want you to come,*" etc., see Lesson XII.

Impersonal Verbs.

Verbs like *to rain, to snow, to hail* have no real subject ; therefore the English pronoun *it* is not translated :

It rains,
Pluvas.

It snowed,
Nivis.

It is going to hail,
Esas grelonta.

The same is true when the pronoun *it* does not refer to anything :

It is you,
Esas vu.

There is, there are.

These are simply translated by the verb *to be*, the real subject being the word that follows :

There is a hill outside the town,
Esas monteto exte la urbo.

There are twelve hens in the cage,
Esas dek-du hanini en la kajo.

But when *there is* points to a person or thing, use *yen* :

There he is ! (= *There he comes !*)
Yen il venas !

Time.

Time is expressed as follows, hours first, minutes after, as in railway time-tables :

What is the time ?

Quantesma horo esas ?

2 o'clock (= 2 hours),

Du hori.

Half-past two (= 2 hours and half),

Du hori e duono.

Quarter past six (= 6 hours and a quarter),

Sis hori e quarono.

Quarter to eight (= 7 hours and three quarters),

Sep hori e tri quaroni.

Twenty past ten (= 10 hours and 20 minutes),

Dek hori e dudek (minuti).

Twenty to ten (= 9 hours 40 minutes),

Nov hori quardek.

Arithmetic.

The words *plus*, *minus*, *multiplied by*, *divided by*, are translated **plus** (pronounce *ploos*), **minus** (*min'-oos*), **per** (*pair*), **sur** (*soor*) :

$2 + 3 = 5$, **du plus tri minus un.**

$4 \times 2 = 8$, **quar per du facas ok.**

$9 \div 3 = 3$, **nov sur tri facas tri.**

VOCABULARY XVII.

al-o, wing	olim, once (<i>upon a time</i>)
alt-a, high	pari-ar, to gamble
amuz-ar, to amuse	quant-esm-a, what (<i>time</i>)
asn-o, ass	quer-ar, to fetch
aspekt-ar, to look like	questionar, to enquire (of)
bat-o, beating	rid-ar, to laugh
bicikl-et-o, safety bicycle.	sauc-o, sauce
bicikl-o, "bone-shaker"	sentiment-o, sentiment
bosk-o, a wood, bush	serch-ar, to look for
chanj-ar, to change	shifon-o, rag
fals-a, false	sinior-o, nobleman, gen- tleman
flug-ar, to fly	soldat-o, soldier
fort-a, strong	stand-ar, to be (<i>in health</i>)
frap-ar, to strike (<i>down</i>)	subit-e, suddenly
gans-o, gander	ta-maniere, in that way
jur-ar, to swear	tomb-o, grave
jur-o, oath	ucel-o, bird
lor . . . lor, now . . . then	uniform-o, uniform
milit-o, war	valor-ar, to be worth
mond-o, world	vok-o, call
mort-ar, to die	
mort-igar, to slay	
mult-a, a good deal of	

EXERCISE XVII.

1. Quantesma horo esas? Esas sep hori.—2. Esas nov hori dudek-kin.—3. Quantesma horo esis, kande vi ad-venis?—4. Esis du hori e duono pos di-mezo, kande ni ad-venis.—5. Esas nun dek-un hori e kin minuti matene.—6. Ante tridek yari on ne ja uzis bicikleti, sed ante du-dek yari on uzis alta bicikli.

—7. Kande viro esas stupida, on dicas ke il esas asno.
 —8. On dicas ke to, quo esas sauco por ganso, anke esas sauco por gansino.—9. Un ucelo en la manuo valoras du en la bosko.—10. La vetero esas chanjem-a: lor pluvus, lor nivus, lor esas ventozas, lor esas sunozas.—11. Esas malrichi, qui aspektas quale siniori, e siniori, qui aspektas quale malrichi.—12. On ridas bone kande on ridas lasta.—13. En la fino di la milito, la soldati portadis ne uniformi sed shifoni.—14. Se li laborus vice amuzar su, li ofte povus amuzar su vice devar laborar.

COMPOSITION XVII.

1. In[to] the world has-come a new sentiment. Through the world goes a strong (= loud) call. On (= by means of) the wings of an easy (= favorable) wind, now let-it-fly from place to place.—2. Before going-away the loving son inquired how his mother was(-in-health).—3. I want to go to the garden to fetch you the loveliest (= most beautiful) flower I can find.—4. There were once three young men who, as they sat gambling one evening in a tavern (= drink-place), heard a bell tolling (= the beating of a bell).—5. On looking out-of (= through) the window, they saw a-dead-man being-carried to his grave.—6. "Who is this man?" they asked.—7. They were told it was one who had sat drinking like themselves in a tavern.—8. He was suddenly struck-down by Death, an old thief who often seized people-unawares (= un-expecting ones) in this way.—9. The three young men had drunk a-good-deal-of wine; so they were full of false courage.—10. They swore with a mighty (= great) oath that they would go [and] look for Death, and slay him.

LESSON XVIII.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CONJUNCTIONS.

Ed (e), *and*.

od (o), *or*.

od . . . od, *either . . . or*.

nek, *nor*.

nek . . . nek, *neither . . . nor*.

or, *now* (in argument).

nam, *for* (= *because*).

do, *then*, *so* (= *therefore*).

sed, *but*.

tamen, *however*.

yen, *here is*, *here are*.

lor . . . lor, *now . . . then*.

kad, (question word) *whether*.

ke, *that*.

se, *if*.

sive . . . sive, *whether . . . or whether*.

se ne, *if not*.

se . . . nur, nur se, *provided that*

ecepte se, *unless*.

quale se, *as though*.

quankam, *although*.

pro quo ? *why ?*

por quo ? *what for ?*

de kande, *as soon as*, *since when*.

por ne, *lest* (with infinitive).

Compound Conjunctions.

In addition to the conjunctions formed from prepositions by adding **ke** (see Lesson IX.), many can be formed from adverbs in the same way :

tale ke, *so that, in such a way that.*

tante ke, *so much that.*

tam longe ke, *as long as.*

kaze ke, *in case.*

kondicione ke, *on condition that.*

unfoye ke, *once (that) . . .*

omnafoye ke, *each time (that) . . .*

tam ofte ke, *as often as.*

time ke, *for fear that.*

tante plu . . . ke, *all the more . . . that.*

quante plu . . . tante plu, *the more . . . the more.*

quante min . . . tante min, *the less . . . the less.*

tante plu bone ke, *all the better . . . because.*

A few examples will help to understand the value of the most difficult, and show how many others not given above can be formed. The general rule is that EVERY WORD MEANS ONE DEFINITE IDEA, and can be combined with another word also meaning ONE DEFINITE IDEA, to form the exact equivalent of any English phrase consisting of two or more words that have often lost their original meaning :

se means *if*,
nur means *only*, }

se nur (= *if only*) is
translated *provided that*.

de means *from*,
kande means *when*, }

de kande is translated
since when or how long.

pro means *on account of*,
quo means *what thing*, }

pro quo is translated
why.

As you are angry, you should not speak (= because you are angry),
Pro ke vu iracas, vu devus silencar.

Nor.

At the beginning of a sentence or clause, *nor* means :
and not :

Nor was he tired,
Ed il ne esis fatigita.

Nor . . . either is translated **nek . . . anke :**
I am not tired, nor he either,
Me ne esas fatigita, nek il anke.

VOCABULARY XVIII.

abandon-ar , to abandon	lign-o , wood
agrabi-a , pleasant	motiv-o , motive
akompan-ar , to accom-	mult-e , a lot of
pany	nu , well, now
akord-ar , to agree	obedy-ar , to obey
avert-ar , to warn	pas-ar , to pass
bald-a , soon to take place	plend-ar , to complain
ces-ar , to cease	plor-ar , to weep
chagren-o , grief	punis-ar , to punish
diligent-a , diligent	reput-ar , to deem
dolor-o , pain	rid-ar , to laugh
fer-o , iron	riproch-ar , to upbraid
fid-ar , to trust	sign-o , sign
imper-ar , to command	solid-a , solid
irge-kande , whenever	sort-o , fate
jentil-a , nice (<i>child</i>)	stranj-a , strange
klient-o , customer	toler-ar , to tolerate
kordy-o , heart	vizaj-o , face
lev-ar , to raise	volunt-e , gladly

EXERCISE XVIII.

El esas vere tre stranja o mal-sana, nam lor el ridas lor el ploras sen motivo.—Nu, vu ne venas kun me, malgre vua promiso.—Kad vu reputas il bona? Yes, me reputas il bona e tre fidinda.—Sive il mortos, sive il vivos, vua sorto esas tre kompatinda.—Vu devas facar to, quon me imperis a vu; se ne, vu quik cesos akompanar me.—Se nur el obedyos bone, me ne riprochos el.—Quankam la infanti ne esas sempre jentila, tamen omna bon-kordya homo esas atraktata a li.—Il ricevis la bato, sen ke ilsa vizajo montris la max malgranda signo di doloro.—Me avertis vu, bona amiki, por ke vu ne falez en ica danjero.—Pro ke la fero esas plu solida kam ligno, on preferas ol en multa uzi.—Ilsa chagreno venas de ke il ricevis ca-matene longa letro plena de tre mal-agrabla informi.

COMPOSITION XVIII.

How long have you known it? Five days.—Where and when he died, I cannot say at all, for since he abandoned me, no information about him has come to me.—According as you will be rich or poor, people will think (= deem) you good or bad.—If you work (= will work) well, dear child, I will gladly reward you; while (= instead that) I shall have to (= future of *must*) punish you, if you are (= will be) lazy (= opp. of *diligent*).—Directly she entered, we all rose (= raised us) politely.—The more I see him, the more I hate him.—As often as he comes, you give him money.—On condition that you always obey, I shall always agree with you.—Whenever I try to eat, I am-ill soon afterwards; I can only stand (= tolerate) drink(s).—The

less one works, the less one wants to work.—As (= because) you do not allow this, I will not do it.—That is why I could not come earlier.—For that he will require a lot of money.—While you were resting, he wrote to his customers to apprise (= cause to know) them of my coming (= soon-to-take-place) passage through their town.—Why do you complain? Because I am hungry.

LESSON XIX.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ADVERBS.

Maxime, *most*.

minime, *least*.

plue, *further, moreover*.

max . . . possible, *most . . . possible*.

Max granda possible,

The greatest possible.

minim(e) . . . possible, *least . . . possible*.

tam . . . kam possible, *as . . . as possible*.

ad-maxime, *at the most*.

ad-minime, *at least*.

proxime, *approximately, near*.

poke, *a little*.

malmulte, *little*.

sat(e), *enough*.

tro, *too much*.

sam-tempe, *at the same time*.

kune, *together*.

olim, { *once upon a time.*
formerly.

frue, *early*.

tarde, *late*.

ca-die, *to-day*.

hiere, *yesterday*.

morge, *to-morrow*.

ca-vespere, *this evening.*

pre-hiere, *the day before yesterday.*

pos-morge, *the day after to-morrow.*

jus, *just (in the past).*

quik, { *just (in the future).*
 at once.

ankore, *still.*

ja, *already.*

ne . . . ja, *not yet.*

interne, *inside.*

extere, *outside.*

infre, *down below.*

avane, *in front.*

dope, *behind.*

retroe, *backwards.*

dextre, *on the right.*

sinistre, *on the left.*

fore, *far away.*

cirke, *around.*

forsan, *perhaps.*

mem, *even.*

ya, *indeed.*

nur, *only.*

precipue, *chiefly.*

aparte, *apart, separately.*

itere, *anew, afresh.*

okazione (di), *à propos (of).*

oportune, *by-the-way, by-the-bye.*

But.

The word *but* can be (1) a conjunction, joining two statements; (2) a preposition, before a noun or

a pronoun in the objective case in English; (3) an adverb, explaining a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; (4) a pronoun, subject of a verb; (5) a verb, expressing an action; (6) a noun, expressing a thing done:

- (1) *I like peas, but I do not like beans,*
Me prizas pizi, sed me ne prizas fazeoli.
- (2) *All but him liked it,*
Omna ecepte il prizis ol.
- (3) *I had but one friend,*
Me havis nur un amiko.
- (4) *There is no one but loves her,*
Nulu esas, qua ne amas el.
- (5, 6) *But me no buts,*
Ne opozez a me kontre-dici.

Ever.

The word *ever* may mean (1) *all time, always*;
(2) *at any time*:

- (1) *The Maple-leaf for ever,*
La acer-folyo por sempre.
I shall love you for ever,
Me amos vu sempre, sempre.
- (2) *If he ever comes, . . .*
Se il ul-tempe venos, . . .

Ever, in compound words like *whenever, wherever, whoever*, is translated *irge, irga*, etc.:

Do whatever you like,
Facez irgo quon vu volas.

Whatever might be his anger, . . .

Irge quala (or, quanta) esas ilsa iraco, . . .

Whoever they may be, . . .

Irge qui li esas, . . .

Whenever I hear the birds singing, . . .

Irge kande me audas la uceli kantar, . . .

Whichever is here, . . .

Irge qua esas hike, . . .

Give me anything whatever,

Donez a me irgo.

Let it be ever so small, . . .

Irge quante mal-granda ol esos, . . .

We have bought ever such a tiny cottage,

Ni kompris tute malgranda rurdometo.

Just.

The word *just* can be (1) an adjective meaning *correct*, translated **justa** ; (2) an adjective meaning *righteous*, translated **yusta** ; (3) an adverb meaning *the moment before now*, translated **jus** ; (4) an adverb meaning *the moment now coming*, translated **quik** ; (5) an adverb meaning *exactly*, translated **exakte, juste** :

(1) *He made a very just remark,*
Il facis tre justa rimarko.

(2) *Be just and fear not,*
Esez yusta e ne timez.

(3) *She has just come,*
El jus ad-venis.

(4) *She is just coming,*
El esas nun venanta (quik venonta).

I will just do it, and then I am ready,
Me quik facos ol, e lor me esos pronta.

- (5) *It's just the thing I want,*
Ol esas juste to, quon me deziras.

Both.

Both, as a pronoun, is translated *we two, they two, the two* ; as an adverb, *at the same time, together* ; or, in many cases, by the use of *also* :

They both went to the station,
Li du iris a la staciono.

We were both agreed,
Ni du akordis.

Both the men were drunk,
La du viri esis ebria.

Both I and my brother think so,
Me ed anke mea frato pensas to.

All the tourists were both hungry and thirsty,
Omna turisti sam-tempe hungri e durstis.

The address was both on the paper and on the envelope,
La adreso esis sur la papero e sur la kuverto.

VOCABULARY XIX.

asn-o , donkey	elekt-o , election
bel-et-a , pretty	fug-ar , to flee
char-et-o , cart	incendi-o , house-fire
divers-a , diverse, sundry	insist-ar , to insist

komon-domo , communal building, town-hall	pre-vidar , to foresee
konstat-ar , to see for oneself	renkontr-ar , to meet
koz-o , thing	sequ-ar , to follow
kun-sido , sitting	skop-o , aim, object
panoram-o , panorama	vast-a , vast
parlament-o , parliament	viz-ar , to take aim
plac-o , open space, square	yust-o , just man
	zorg-o , care

EXERCISE XIX.

Kad vu ja asistis en kun-sido di Parlamento? Ne, me ne ja asistis en tala kun-sido.—Kad vua filyo esas ankore mal-sana? No, il ne plu esas malsana; il ja rekomencis levar su de tri dii.—Vu vizas ankore tro alte; pro to vu ne povas atingar la skopo.—Irez til la pregeyo, e de ibe vu vidos un ek la max bela e max vasta panorami.—Ni pose ad-venis hike, ube ni restis, quale vu konstatas.—Nun, se vu volos, ni iros a la komon-domo, por querar diversa paperi, quin me bezonas.—Forsan el ne komprenas bone, ke olim e nun esas tute altra kozo.—Il apene parolis, e nur milanto.—Kad vu havas sat pano? Yes, me dankas, me havas sato.—Kad li drinkis sat vino? Yes, e mem tro.—Ante nis yari, el lojis for ni; nun el ne lojas tam fore.—Anke il opinionas, ke vu ne devas aceptar.—Quante lakto vu deziras, multe o poka? Ho, tre poka, me pregas.

COMPOSITION XIX.

Has he come back yet? No, he has not come back yet; he will be back soon, I expect (= foresee).—How merry your brother was this morning! He sang

(during) the whole morning; he only stopped (= ceased) at midday for his dinner (= in order to eat).—What-a-lot-of men I saw in the circus (= open space)!—One would think it-was (= that it is) election day (= a day for an election).—Sooner or later (= soon or late), the bad (= bad-ones) will be punished.—The little girl was crying as though she-was-being-beaten (= one beat her), or as though she felt very great grief.—Come as early as possible.—The place whence all but him had fled.—If I could but see what is the truth, I would follow it.—Whatever you do, do it quickly.—A just man is not often to-be-met-with.—I have just seen a pretty little donkey and cart.—They both insisted on (= in order to) going to see the fire (= house-fire).—They always did their work with the greatest possible care.—If you ever meet her, tell her I am very angry with (= against) her.

LESSON XX.

ORDER OF WORDS.

Generally speaking, the English order of words is the clearest (since English, having few inflexions, has to arrange its words logically): subject, verb, object.

Me amas il,
I love him.

The adjective (if there is only one, and not too long) is better placed before the noun :

Longa voyo,
A long way.

(**Voyo longa** would, of course, also be correct.)

Adverbs are also normally placed before the word they modify :

Il vere dicis, ke il tute komprenas.

The adverbs **ne** and **tre** must always be placed before their word :

Me tre amas il,
I like him very much.

Ne tute, *not entirely* (= not quite).
Tute ne, *entirely not* (= not at all).

Accusative.

Any noun, adjective, or pronoun can be made an accusative, but only when it is the direct object of a

verb and placed before the subject. This is done by adding an **-n** :

A fine story, he told me !
Bela rakonton, il facis a me !
It was they that I called,
Lin me vokis.

The pronouns **il, el, ol**, are abbreviations for **ilu, elu, olu**, and their accusatives would be **ilun, elun, olun** :

Elun me tante amis !
She it was whom I loved so !

But the accusative is not necessary if the object is preceded by the subject :

Me li vidis,
I saw them (= I them saw).

Compound Words.

Nouns can be united as in English to do away with a preposition :

A tea-cup (= a cup for tea), **te-taso (= taso por teo).**
A wind-mill, **vento-muelilo.**

The **-o-** between the words depends on the euphony :

skribo-tablo or **skrib-tablo**,
 but **tablo-tuko** (not **tabl-tuko**).

The hyphen is always better inserted :

vento-shirmilo (rather than **ventoshirmilo**).

When the compound is formed with adjectives or adverbs, it may be useful to write the termination :

I.G.

I

English-speaking people,
Angle parolanti.

Sky-blue,
Ciel-bluea or ciele-bluea.

Sunburnt,
Sun-brulita.

A dark-eyed, curly-headed little boy,
Nigr-okula loklo-hara puereto.

Compound words formed with prepositions take the preposition first and remain in the same order as in English :

sub-tera, *subterranean.*

Such compound words do not require the usual affixes, as the relation is expressed by the preposition :

nacion-al-a, *national.*

inter-nacion-a, *international.*

Again

natur-al-a, *natural.*

super-natur-a, *supernatural.*

In compound words formed by a preposition and a verb, care should be taken not to let the compound form alter the object of the verb. For instance :

Me vidas la stoni di la fundo tra la aquo,

I see the stones at the bottom through the water,

becomes as a compound :

Me tra-vidas la stoni di la fundo, en la aquo (not Me travidas la aquo).

The adjective **travidebla**, therefore, cannot mean *transparent*; it only applies to the stones, and means *visible through* (the water). (The word *transparent* is **diafana** : **Stoni travidebla tra diafana aquo.**)

Mixed Verbs.—Many verbs, in the L.I., as in English, can be transitive or intransitive :

Mea laboro komencas, duras, cesas (intransitive);

Me komencas, duras, cesas mea laboro
or **laborar** (transitive).

Impersonal Verbs.—The following are used without a subject, and are followed by an infinitive :

oportas = *it is necessary.*

importas = *it is important.*

konvenas = *it is convenient.*

decas = *it is proper.*

suficas = *it is sufficient.*

Oportas levar ni frue morge,

It is necessary to raise ourselves early to-morrow
(= *We must get up early to-morrow*).

Other impersonal verbs can be formed by the use of **esar** with an adjective :

Esas permisata promenar hike,
Walking here is allowed.

Esas utila vakuigar la barelo,
It is useful to empty the barrel.

Derivation.

The logical relation of words must be strictly adhered to in derivation. We cannot, for example, derive the verb *to address*, from the noun *address*, except by means of the affix **-iz**, *to cover with* :

adres-o, adres-iz-ar.

We cannot derive the verb *to brush*, from *brush* ; the root is the verb of action, **brosar**, and the noun

broso can only mean the act of brushing : a *brush* requires the affix of instrument, **-il** : **bros-il-o**.

But in addition to the affixes that can only be affixes, many roots are used as affixes, forming then a kind of compound word. Thus the root **ag-** of the verb meaning *to act, do, wield*, is used with many nouns of instruments, when it was necessary to take the instrument as the first root ; e.g. we say *a hammer, to hammer*, the second being evidently derived from the first. We therefore have to use the root **-agar** to play the part of an affix :

Martel-o, martel-agar, or martel-uzar.

The first verb, meaning *to hammer*, is a transitive verb, followed by an object :

Il martel-agis la pikturo,
He hammered (at) the picture.

The second verb, meaning *to use a hammer*, is an intransitive verb :

Il martel-uz(ad)is,
He hammered away.

In the same way we have :

buton-agar, to button ;
fren-agar, to apply the brake ;
pedal-agar, to pedal ; etc.

The root **un** shows a unit :

grel-uno, a hailstone.
sabl-uno, a grain of sand.

Peco can be used when the idea of *piece* or *lump* is meant :

monet-peco, a coin.
sukro-peco, a lump of sugar.

Pre- is used for more distant relationship than grandparents:

pre-avi, *great-grandparents*.

Prim- is used for remote relationship:

prim-avi, *forbears, ancestors*.

Titles of Courtesy.

In addressing noble persons, etc., the word **Sinioro** (or **Siniorino**) is used, and if necessary followed by the name of the dignity:

Sinioro Rejo, *me humile pregas . . .*

Sinioro Episkopo`di London.

Siniorino komtino (*The Countess . . .*)

Yes, Sinioro, } *Yes, your Honor.*

Yes, Vua Honoro, } *Yes, your Worship.*

Elision.

The final **a** of **la** and of adjectives, particularly derived adjectives in **-al-**, may be dropped when no confusion in sense can arise:

il parolis a l'infanto.

la nacional sentimento.

The accent remains on the same syllable as if the **a** was inserted.

VOCABULARY XX.

acens-ar , to go upstairs	aston-eg-o , amazement,
anunc-ar , to announce	astonishment
apud-a , next-door (<i>adj.</i>)	baz-o , base, basis

bov-o, ox
 difer-ar, to differ
 dinasti-o, dynasty
 embusk-o, ambush
 exakt-e, exactly
 fam-oz-a, famous
 favor-at-o, favorite
 fest-et-o, party
 grun-ar, to growl
 han-o, cock
 heris-ar, to ruffle up
 horror-o, horror
 ide-o, idea
 impery-o, empire
 irac-ant-a, angry
 Karol-o, Charles
 klerik-o, clergyman
 kont-ar, to count
 kulp-o, fault, guilt
 modest-a, modest

mut-a, dumb
 nask-ar, to be born
 nobel-o, nobleman
 Ocident-o, West
 okazion-o, occasion
 parazit-o, parasite
 paz-o, step
 pol-al-a, polar
 rang-o, row, line
 regul-o, rule
 rept-ar, to crawl
 saj-a, wise
 serv-ist-ino, maid
 simil-a, alike
 simpl-a, simple
 simul-ar, to sham
 suces-o, success
 suspekt-ar, to suspect
 urs-o, bear

EXERCISE XX

De l'fenestro a la pordo, me kontis dek-sis pazi.—
 Bon simpl e modest, el esas amata da omni.—Omnon
 il kredis; il ne suspektis embusko.—Ta nobelo esas
 vera parazito; il vivas nur per la manji, quin il
 mendikas hike ed ibe.—Vere vua lavistino esas tre
 ne-reguloza; el venas omna-semane en diferanta jorni
 ed hori.—Ne kondamnez me, Sinioro Judikisto, me
 esas sen-kulpa.—La Izraelidi naskis ek Izraelo, e la
 Karolidi (*Carolingians*), rejat dinastio en Francio,
 naski sek Karolo Granda (*Charlemagne*), imperyestro
 di Ocidento.—Yuna bovo esas bov-yuno e yuna hano

esas han-yuno; omna bovi e hani esas bovidi e hanidi, nam il naskis ek altra bovi e hani.—La patro di mea onklo esas mea pre-onklo.—Li ne esas mea kuzi, sed mea pre-kuzi.—Saja homo ne havas pre-judiki, ed il ne pre-dicas suceso o mal-suceso segun idei plu o min sen-baza.—La agro-kulturo ne esas la garden-kulturo, quankam li du esas ter-kulturo.

COMPOSITION XX.

The Clergyman's Mistake.

A (= one) famous clergyman was a great favorite with (= of) children, and upon (= ye) one occasion was asked (= invited) to-assist-at a juvenile (= children's) party. The house to which he had-to (*devis*) go was one-of-a-row (= in a row) and-all (= in which all) were exactly alike. When he got (= arrived) to what-he-thought-was-the-right-one (= that which he believed the right house), the clergyman made-his-way-upstairs (= went up) to the drawing-room. "Don't announce me," he said to the maid, and there-upon (= having-said this) he went down (= began-to-walk) on-all-fours (= four-footedly), ruffled-up his white hair (*plural*), and crawled into the room, growling, and pretending (= shamming) to be an angry polar bear. What (= how-great) was his horror and amazement to find (= on-finding), when he got into the room, two old ladies struck-dumb (affix, *-ig-*) with astonishment. He had found-his-way-into (= entered) the next-door house, instead-of into-the-one (= that) to which he was invited.

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